WASHINGTON NEWS.

Some Curious Bookkeeping in the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, March 10.-The Senate today, by a vote of 36 to 20, decided that Mr.

Blair's appointment by the Governor of
New Hampshire as a United States senator

General Gresham last summer, and sup-

Blair was sworn in and took his seat. A caucus of Republican senators was held beforehand, at which it was decided to support the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar yesterday declaring Mr. Blair entitled to the seat. Only one Democratic senator, Mr. Jones of Florida, voted in favor of the resolution.

The question involved in the Blair case was, whether, under the Constitution of the United States, the governor of a State could appoint a senator to begin a term. the Legislature having falled to elect one, Senators Vest, Saulsbury and Morgan in opposing the resolution took the ground that the power vested in the executive of a State to appoint a United States senator only applied to cases where a vacancy occurred by death, resignation or otherwise, while the Legislature of the State was not in session, and was not intended to cover a case where the Legislature distinct of the State vacancy occurred by the senator whose term would expire before the next meeting. Under the constitution of the State of New Hanpshire, the Legislature is elected every two years in November. 1882, is the actual Legislature of the State, and will be until June next, when the Legislature extended as two were been senator whose term would expire before the next, meeting. Under the constitution of the State of New Hanpshire, the Legislature is elected every two years in November. Last 28, is the actual that this body should have elected a successor to Mr. Blair, whose time expired on the 4th of March and having failed to do so the Governor han on authority under the constitution to appoint any one to the office as the vacancy did not occur by death or resignation, or by any accident or casualty, but simply by the operation of law and the failure of the Legislature to discharge its duty. The argument to noth sides was simply a repetition of the debate in the Bell case in 1879, when Mr. Bell was appointed as Semator Wad-

are as follows: A new committee of seven on coast defenses is created, with Mr. Dolph is chairman, and Cameron, Sewell, Hawley, Maxey, McPherson and Fair is members. On appropriations, Mahone succeeds Logan, and Gorman succeeds Ransom. Mr. Ranson takes the place of Mr. Bayard as chairman of private land claims. Mr. Pike succeeds Mr. Cameron of Wisconsin as chairman of the committee on plaims. The only change in the committee on finance is the substitution of Mr. Vance for Mr. Bayard. Mr. Bowen succeeds Mr. Sewell as chairman of the committee on enrolled bills. Mr. Sewell succeeds Mr. Logan as chairman of military affairs. Mr. Sabin succeeds Mr. Wilson as chairman of the committee on enrolled bills. Mr. Sewell succeeds Mr. Logan as chairman of military affairs. Mr. Sabin succeeds Mr. Wilson schairman of the committee to examine the several branches of the civil serice, and Mr Cullom succeeds Mr. Wilson succeeds Mr. Conger upon the committee on revision of the laws, and Mr. Conger succeeds Mr. Hill as chairman of post offices and post roads. Other changes on the post office committee on revision of the laws, and Mr. Conger succeeds Mr. Hill as chairman of post office sand post roads. Other changes on the post office committee are the substitution of Messrs. Chace, Colquitt and Wilson of Maryland for Messrs. Palmer, Groom and Jackson. Upon naval affairs Riddleberger and Blackburn succeed Mahone and Farley. Mr. Teller is made chairman of mines and mining in place of Mr. Bowen. The changes upon the committee on public buildings and grounds are the substitution of Spooner for Cameron of Wisconsin, and the addition of Stanford and Camden. Upon the public lands committee Teller succeeds Hill. Cockrell succeeds Pendleton. Mr. McPherson is made chairman of the committee to invistigate the condition of the Potoma river front. The judiciary committee is made up as follows: Edmunds, Ingalls, Mc. Mr. Sherman of Ohio addressing the chair mid that the wished to decline to serve on the finance committee.

There are two reasons

ance of these two senators, can control the

ance of these two senators, can control the committee.

There is another fact also in connection with the senator's refusal that has not been published. When Senator Sherman first became a member of the finance committee ex-Senator Fessenden was its chairman. Fessenden became secretary of the treasury and Sherman was promoted to the chairmanship. When Mr. Fessenden returned to the Senate Mr. Sherman resigned the chairmanship and Mr. Fessenden took his old place at the head of the table. Senator Sherman was chairman of the committee when he was appointed secretary of the treasury and Mr. Morrill was promoted to the chairmanship. Mr. Morrill was promoted to the chairmanship. Mr. Morrill, however, does not feel inclined to follow the precedent that Mr. Sherman set in the matter, and it is understood that the latter does not feel that he has been properly treated.

carrying 11-pound bursting charges of nitroelatine, which contains about 95 per cent. of pure nitro-glycerine. The range was 1000 yards, and the target was a perpendic-

1000 yards, and the target was a perpendicular ledge of solid trap rock on the south bank of the river.

The first shell struck near the eastern margin of the ledge and exploded by concussion, shattering the rock for a radius of about thirty feet, and carrying away several tons of debris, which were hurled for hundreds of yards up and down stream. The second shell struck nearly in the centre of the ledge, exploding as before. It opened a cavity in the face of the ledge about wenty-five feet in diameter, and excavated a git six feet deep.

Some of the fragments of rock from this explosion were hurled half a mile, one piece weighing nearly twelve pounds being thrown clear across the canal and lodging hear a farm house adjoining the Georgetown reservoir. The other shots were similar in their effects. Notwithstanding the drizzling rain outer a concerns.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

legations and the Russian minister in person.

The trial was regarded as a success in every respect, and as a conclusive proof of the destructive power of the six-inch shells. The members of the foreign legations present manifested great interest in the trial particularly the Russian minister and the German military attache, who took copious notes of the proceedings. Some of the experts present expressed the opinion that any of the shells fired would have completely wrecked any unarmored ship affoat, and seriously wrecked the strongest ironclad. The safety of the system of firing seems to be assured by the two trials that have been made, the shell leaving the gun in every instance as safely as an ordinary powder-charged shell could do.

CURIOUS BOOK-KEEPING.

How a Government Envelope Manufacturing Company is Said to Have "Fixed Things." WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.-A report

from that State was constitutional, and Mr. pressed by Moses Bradshaw, chief of the Blair was sworn in and took his seat. A stamp division, has just been made public. caucus of Republican senators was held be- It describes a visit made to the Plympton,

support Grover Cleveland and reform.

14 MONTHS FOR ONLY \$1.00.

15 Control of the Property of the Constitution is control of the Property of the Property of the Constitution is control of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Constitution is control of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Constitution is control of the Property of the Property of the Constitution is control of the Property of the

Why Mr. Sherman Declined.

Washington, March 13.—When asked today for his reasons for declining to serve on the committee on finance, Senator Sherman

Washington, March 13.—When asked today for his reasons for declining to serve on the committee on finance, Senator Sherman the committee on finance, Senator Sherman replied that he would make his apologies to

WASHINGTON, March 12.-It is understood that a message has been received in executive session of the Senate recalling Experiment with Projectiles—Their Terrible Destructive Power.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The second in the series of dynamite projectile
trials, under the auspices of the Senate military committee, took place yesterday on
the banks of the Potomac, about half way
between Georgetown and Chain bridge.
Four shots were fired with 6-inch shells,
earrying 11-manual bursting charges of mitro.

Crow-Creek Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-During the last week of President Arthur's administration | And the Trouble It Has Cost His Rela he passed an executive order restoring to public domain the Crow-Creek Indian

legations and the Russian minister in person.

The trial was regarded as a success in every respect, and as a conclusive proof of

Senator Bayard's Proclamation. Washington, D. C., March 12.—At the Capitol today it is said that Secretary Bayard has announced in a very positive manner his intention to adhere to the strict

letter of the civil service law. He sent his messenger into each room of the State Department with the proclamation to the clerks that they need have no fear of losing their positions through the mere change of administration, as he did not propose dismissing any one except for neglect of duty.

On the Night of the Seventeenth.

Washington, March 13.—The President, on Tuesday evening, March 17, will receive at the Executive Mansion the members o the diplomatic corps, the members of the Supreme Court of the United States and the other United States courts, senators and representatives of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, the officers of the army, navy and of the marine corps, and the ladies of their respective families. The President has not yet decided upon the date of an evening reception to the public.

A Proclamation to the Boomers. WASHINGTON, March 13.-President Cleve land this afternoon issued a proclamation warning the Oklahoma boomers not warning the Oklahoma boomers not to enter or remain on the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory. If this warning, the President says, is not respected, "the military power of the United States will be invoked to abate all such possession to prevent such threatened entry and occupation, and to remove all such intruders from the Indian lands."

which form the Gould connections. The order for a reduction not only applied to the mechanics, but to the brakemen, firemen, Missouri Pacific on that day, between Gen-

places by importations of workmen from sentatives of the railroad, Vice-Presidents other places, but the resolute action and Hoxie and Hayes and General Solicitor lands in the Indian Territory. If this warning, the President says, is not respected, "the military power of the United States will be invoked to abate all such possession to prevent such threatened entry and occupation, and to remove all such intruders from the Indian lands."

Transferring the Pension Bureau.

Washington, March 13.—It is probable that at the next session of Congress a bill will be passed to transfer the pension bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The President will recommend this change fin his annual message, and the Democrats in the House and in the Senate will almost unanimously support it. Under the present condition of affairs the secretary of the interior has the Indian, pension, patent persuasion of the strikers prevented any Brown. The session was brief. A few min-

SUCCESSFUL STRIKERS.

vain, as an alteration in the machinery disabled the locomotive for further use. The City Council was called upon in the interests of the railroad company, but it decided that the city had no right to interfere. It seemed evident also at Sedalia that bloodshed was inevitable. General Jamieson telegraphed to that effect, and the command of the militin received orders to advance on Sedalia. The city was in a ferment of excitement, and the belief was general that a collision was certain. The danger passed away on the following morning, and the Governor and adjutant-general did their best to keep the peace. Interference by the strikers was confined to inducing men not, to run the trains; meetings were held with open doors, and the strikers cartioned against using liquor or conducting themselves in a disorderly man-The Strikers' Demands Acceded to in Every Instance.

One of the greatest railroad strikes which has ever occurred in the United States was inaugurated at Sedalia, Mo., on the 7th inst., in response to an order announcing a reduction in wages in the shops of the railroads which form the Gould connections. The order for a reduction.

engineers and freight handlers, and over cral Jamieson, representing the Governor of Missouri, Governor Martin of Kansas, the Immediately on their refusal to do duty an attempt was made to fill the strikers' commissioners of Kansas and the repreFOREIGN TOPICS.

Summary of the Week's Events in Europe.

The Armies of the Great Powers-The Boers and the British.

"The Girls They Left Behind Them" -Zebehr Pasha.

The war cloud between England and Russia, which seemed so threatening last week, has somewhat lightened, though the elements are by no means free from explosive

about 15,000 engineers and horse artillery; and this force is capable of expansion to about 900,000 in time of war. Then the "irregular troops" are not reckoned, nor the reserves; but it is not probable that the actual strength of the Russian army is capable of easy demonstration, and the proper strength, which varies from the figures here given to 1,000,000 in peace and double the number or more in war, is difficult to get at.

Austria keeps the peace with 267,000 men and 17,063 officers, and is ready for war with over 1,000,000 men and about 32,000 officers. Over 500,000 men are enrolled in the French regular army, but it is claimed all the reserves would make up 3,750,000 men.

Germany takes, in the matter of figures, lower rank than France or Russia. Only 427,274 men and 18,118 officers, on a peace footing; while the war strength is set down as 1,456,677 men and 35,427 officers; 242,415 horses and 2040 guns. And this does not include the Landsturm, the last reserve. Italy, when it puts on its war paint, claims 2,119,250 men, but on a peace footing only about 107,000 men are with the colors. SHOT BY HIS SON-IN-LAW. The Forests of Maine Wit-

ness a Terrible Tragedy.

Mistaken for a Wildcat, One Hunter is · Killed by Another.

He Expires in the Wilderness Without Uttering a Word.

ing village of Jonesboro, ten miles distant, was startled last night by the announce-If the story of Gordon's mission to Khar- ment that John W. Feeney, one of its besttourn and his subsequent course shall ever known citizens, had been shot by his sonbe told in all its details, it will possibly in-law, with whom he was workment has been reached which for a time to the told in all its details, it will possibly throw some light on the career as well as the states, though a state are not of the states and water provided the states and the states are to the states and the states and the states are to the state to states are to the states are to the states are to the state to state are to the state are to the state to state are to the state to state are to the state to state are to the ment has been reached which for a time will avert hostilities, though as matters are at present a collision between the Afghans

and three-quarters of a million carefully consistence, and it would be little short of a miracle if the Egyptians holding it estaged the fate of the defenders of Khartoum.

TWO DIAMONDS IN THE HANDLE.

A Chicago Man Finds Valuable Gems in His Shaving Brush.

CHICAGO, March 11.—There was mutch talk and considerable mild excitement among many residents on Indiana avenue yesterday, when details of a "diamond that of the papers to the effect that a quantity of diamonds had been smuggled into New York concealed in the papers to the effect that a quantity of diamonds had been smuggled into New York concealed in the papers to the effect that a quantity of diamonds had been smuggled into New York concealed in the papers to the effect that a quantity of diamonds had been smuggled into New York concealed in the papers to the effect that a quantity of diamonds had been smuggled into New York concealed in the papers to the effect that a quantity of diamonds had been smuggled into New York concealed in the papers to the effect that a quantity of diamonds that time resided in Buffalo, and who is at the property of his father. It was an ordinary of the chattels appropriated by Mr. Williams when leaving bone at Buffalo, and who is at the property of his father. It was an ordinary of the chattels appropriated by Mr. Williams when leaving bone at Buffalo, and the chattels appropriated by Mr. Williams when leaving bone at Buffalo, and the chattels appropriated by Mr. Williams and the same address, changed the handle. He diamonds will make the property of his father. It was an ordinary of the chattels appropriated by Mr. Et. Rutter, to it, and related the same didense, changed the handle. He diamond story. Mr. Tracy became very much interested, and Williams sloiding the property of the father, and williams joking about "the diamonds will diamond story. Mr. Tracy became very much interested, and Williams joking about "the diamonds will diamond the property of the father, and williams joking about "the diamond story. Mr. Tracy becam

they took too much beer before going shopping, and failed to make a proper distinction about the ownership of property Acting on the idea that all the goods she could take away under her shawl belonged to her, Nora stole \$19.50 worth of dressgoods from R. H. White & Co. Inspector Knox witnessed the theft, and found stolen goods on Nora and Martha both. Martha was given three months at the island, and Nora received double that amount.

After they were sentenced Nora's hubband came into the court room in a hilarious condition, and demanded the immediate release of his condemned wife.

"Slet her out," said he; "s-she's my wife, I zay, and I wansh my dinner. Effect yer don't 'slet her out I'se taksh her on a hubus (hic) corpus. Don't like t'use hubus corpus, 'canse it's unconstooshunal, yer know, but I'se gwine to hev her." Uttering a lot of disjointed sentences, heavily spiced with profanity, he was making things lively for the spectators when Copstable Mitchell put him in the dock for contempt of court, where he remained until Judge Churchill fined him \$5. He and Nora went to the island together yesterday afternoon. up the cigars and lemonade for their friends on the strength of their good luck. Mr. Williams divided the spoils with his friend, according to promise. All the shaving brushes in the district are being broken up this morning, but no further finds have been reported. yesterday afternoon.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.-Ex-Secretary of State Frelinghuysen arrived at his home from Washington to Newark, and was found

Medicine. rumored that some lives were lost,

Probable Failure of Barros' Scheme.

LIBERTAD, San Salvador, March 14, via GALVESTON.—The firm attitude assumed by Mexico in behalf of the autonomy of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, against the threatened usurpation of President Barrios of Guatemala, excites grateful enthusiasm throughout the three republics. The determination of the people of these countries to resist incorporation into one republic under the domination of Barrios continues steadfast, and the fall of Barrios is considered certain.

SARAHSVILLE, O., March 13.—Wednesday evening Thomas Howard's two children were late in returning from school. They excused themselves by saying they had played. The father in a paroxysm of anger seized the children and beat them in a shameful manner. Both children were so badly hurt that they had to receive medical treatment. The citizens became indignant last night, took Howard to the centre of the village, tied him to a post, stripped him until the blood ran. Notice was served that the post will be left standing, and that wife-beaters and petty offenders will be punished there in future. SARAHSVILLE, O., March 13 .- Wednesday

HARD TIMES OFFER.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is the leading Democratic Weekly of the United States, and will support Grover Cleveland and reform.

Well Trained Cavalry Horses. Washington, March 10.-Major A. K. Arnold of the Sixth cavalry, located at Fort Passages from Secretary Lincoln's Report.

**Washington, March 14.—The usual crowd of ladies assembled in the Ebbitt House parlors this morning to watch the proceedings in the Hazen court-martial.

During the reading of the record, Lieutenant Greelev entered the room and took a seat at the foot of the table, at which is a seat at the foot of the table, at which is the same of the cavalrynen are firing over them. Out of four troops, averaging thirty-five horses each, 100 horses have been thus trained. The time required has been one hour each day for three months. The horses thus far trained will lie down upon the rider taking hold of their left leg.

replied that he would make his apologies to his constituents.

The gossips say that the real reason Mr. Sherman declined to serve is because of a feeling that he has not received proper consideration at the hands of Chairman Morrill. When Mr. Fessenden retired from the chairmanship of the committee, Mr. Sherman succeeded him, but upon his return to the Senate Mr. Sherman yielded the position to its former occupant. Subsequently Mr. Sherman again became chairman, and was succeeded by Mr. Morrill, when he became secretary of the treasury. Mr. Sherman, it is said, thinks that the chairmanship should have been yielded to him by Mr. Morrill upon his reappearance in the Senate, and therefore objects to filling a subordinate place on the committee.

WAS IT A METEOR?

Strange and Startling Phenomenon Witnessed by a Vessel's Crew.

The crew of the bark Innerwick, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., a few days ago from Yokohama, witnessed a most extraordinary phenomenon during the passage. When in latitude 37° north, longitude 170° west, at midnight, February 24, the wind commenced to blow heavily from southeast, and the vessel was run before it under short sail. At 1 o'clock the next morning the wind increased to a gale. Four hours later the sky suddenly changed to a fiery red, and all at once a large mass of fire appeared over the vessel. Strange and Startling Phenomenon Witnessed by a Vessel's Crew.

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The crew had not recovered from the State capital to Sedalia were held at Jefferson City; after a conference between Adjutant-General Jamieson and the strikers, in which the promise was made, pending a conference of the railroad managers, to refrain from stopping trains. On Tuesday it was estimated that over 5000 men were out along the strikers, and the strikers and a particles and the strikers are from the State capital to Sedalia were held at Jefferson City; after a conference between Adjutant-General Jamieson and the strikers, in which the promise was made, pending a conference of the railroad managers, to refrain from stopping trains. On Tuesday it was estimated that over 5000 men were out along the strikers. A Dallas, Tex., despatch of that date said: "The strike is growing hourly. All track men quit work today and appeal to the employes of every class on the Gould system to join them. Yard may be a sent from the State capital to Sedalia were held at Jefferson City; after a conference between Adjutant-General Jamieson and the strikers, to Troops with season conference of the railroad managers, to refrain from stopping trains. On Tuesday it was estimated that over 5000 men were out along the strikers. A Dallas, Tex., despatch of that

FARMER KERR'S WILL.

tives-Searching the Grave. St. John, N. B., March 11.-About nin-

the public domain the Crow-Creek Indian reservation. It is now discovered that this particular reservation was secured to the Crow-Creek Indians by treaties which, it is alleged, would be violated should President Arthur's order be carried out. President Cleveland is therefore considering the advisability of suspending the order pending a thorough investigation of the subject.

investigating Labor Questions.

Washington, March 14.—The commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, Mr. Wright, has submitted a plan of work for the bureau to Secretary Lamar which has met with the secretary's approval. This plan contemplates a line of investigation which will be by special agents, who will be appointed to gather statistics in this country and in Europe. Charles F. Peck, the labor commissions of the dead man continually haunting them.

St. John, N. B., March 11.—About nine years ago Robert Kerr, a thrifty farmer of Wicklow: Carleton county, departed and the life widow: Carleton county, departed and the number of expectant relatives. A will was found which was written twenty-five years previous, and under this the widow took possession of the deceased husband's property. Several attempts were made to oust her by relatives, who claimed that a second will was in existence, but in vain. Finally she was gathered to her lathers, and John Tweedie took possession. Last three of Kerr's relatives decided to exhume his remains and ascertain if he had taken his last will to the grave with him. They found a paper, but the writing was not legible. Two of the parties engaged in the enterprise have been unable to obtain any sleep since, the ghost of the dead man continually haunting them.

eral days ago not to interfere in the moving

House parlors this morning to watch the House arrors that morning to watch the House parlors this morning to watch the House parlors this morning to watch the House arrors that the House of the table, at which are the House that th

Hold the City of Sedalia Responsible for any damage done to their property. The policemen, and the strikers followed suit by Captain James Ballard, a Militia Vetraising 400 men to guard property. Troops

The Strike Reached its Most Feverish

sheriff and a large number of deputies were on hand, and under their protection

were on hand, and under their protection trains were run for some time. A threatening letter was said to have been received by the city marshal.

In Missouri, Governor Marmaduke on the same day sent the following telegram to the adjutant-general:

Admitting, as I do, the perfect right of every man to refuse his personal services for pay unsatisfactory to himself, yet an interference with the business or property of his former employer, whether farmer, merchant or ralleway company or any one else, cannot be justined on any principle of law or good morals. Please notify the parties to desit at once, which I honestly hope they will do, but inform them if they do not that all lawful methods will be resorted to, backed by the power of the State, to compel submission to the law, and to relieve from embarrassment the channels of commerce.

At Denison, Tex., the sheriff in atternet.

Possessed of Persuasive Powers,
capable of bringing about almost any action
they may desire, and equally potent in
stopping trains. Their promise to me sev-

eral days ago not to interfere in the moving of trains was clearly a trick, for when I reminded them of it, they said they did not promise not to request engineers not to run. The whole thing was only a pretence to gain time, and for that reason I placed no faith in anything told me yesterday."

"Are the strikers armed, general?"

"Well, I couldn't find out. I heard rumors to that effect, and instituted a search for them, but failed to find any. Still, it is not likely that I would be successful in a cursory search, such as I made, and no doubt they have them. When I telegraphed the Governor, yesterday, to send the troops, I had been assured by Superintendent Hager that if I would protect him he would procure the means of running the trains. At the same time I telegraphed that to contains the signatures of all the representatives of the roads.

SALEM, March 12.-Captain James Balard, who for some time has borne the title of "the oldest man," died at his residence, 100 Lafayette street, this morning, after a brief illness of pneumonia, at the age of 96 years. He was born in Salem, April 20, years. He was born in Salem, April 20, 1789. When 10 years of age he shipped as a cabin boy and went a single voyage to sea. The vessel was attacked by pirates. Later he learned the trade of a pianoforte maker, and on August 18, 1816, he married Miss Eliza C. Archer, who bore him seven children, four of whom survive him. His wife died seven years ago yesterday. One of his daughters, Angelina, has always resided at home. He has one son in Florida, and another resides in Malden. Mr. Ballard joined the Salem Light Infantry. September 10, 1810, when 21 years of age, and his name has always been on the roll since either as active or veteran. In 1880, when the corps observed its seventy-fifth amiversary, the corps paid marching salutes at the residences of Samuel Emery and Captain Ballard, they being the only two survivors of the original corps. Later in the day he was tendered a reception on the Common. Three of his sons were sea captains. He was a regular attendant at the Crombie Street Church. The funeral takes place on Sunday.

PORTLAND, Me., March 12 .- A country-

widow of Charles W. McCune, proprietor of the Courier Company, who died Saturday: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1885. To Mrs. C. W. McCune, Beffalo: I extend you my heartfelt condolence and sym-pathy, and if it were possible I should attend the sad exercises appointed for Moniay next. GROVER CLEYELAND.

James Ballard, and move the delayed freight on the side tracks as a rapidly as possible. The order takes affect tomorrow morning.

The men have been given even more than they asked, as on Thursday they proposed to resume work if the company vould reven the propose of the war in the Soudan has been engined to the splendid decorum of the men engaged in it. Not a dollar's worth of the company's property has been the destroyed. It is the most remarkable men engaged in the strike. By the terms of the new agreement their wages will be increased about 15 per cent. over what they men engaged in the strike. By the terms of the new agreement their wages will be increased about 15 per cent. over what they men engaged in the strike. By the terms of the new agreement their wages will be increased about 15 per cent. over what they were getting when they went out. It is indeed a great victory for the laborer as against the monopolist.

It is now learned that the men at all the content of the strike is the strike. By the terms of the new agreement their wages will be increased about 15 per cent. over what they were getting when they went out. It is indeed a great victory for the laborer as against the monopolist.

It is now learned that the men at all the strike is ended. The company has taken 16.—Specials from different points west and south state that the strike received Vice - President Hayes' circular very coldly. Meetings were held in various places last night, but so far as reported no definite action was taken. The men will meet again today. It is stated by one of the railroad commissioners present at the conference that the strike is ended. The company has taken freight all the week, and has loaded large numbers of cars. As fasts as they have been filled they have been moints on the line, where they remain in charge of their crews, ready to start to move when the strike is ended. The company has taken freight all the week, and has loaded large numbers of cars. As fasts as they have been filled they have been moints on

The little cloud "no bigger than a man's hand" in South Africa, seems to be likely to hold a considerable tempest. There are so many interests to be conciliated, so much of wrong to be righted, that it is quite likely more wrong will be done in the righting than originally caused trouble. The British than originally caused trouble. The British commander seems to be in perfect agreement with the Boer government, whose president is with him in every step; but there are a large number of Boers who acknowledge little government save their own rifles and their well-known ability to use them. Sir Charles Warren is getting his troops ready for action, and will endeavor to oust the Boer "boomers" who in Stellaland, Bechuanaland and Basutoland have obeyed their own sweet will in "squatting" on their neighbor's territory.

That which seems to be the main cause of trouble to many critics is that some definite action is not taken to secure beyond doubt the boundaries of these much-debated countries. There is a proposition to take the whole of the disputed countries, and Zululand into the bargain, and proclaim them—not "protected" by the British government, but as absolute possessions. This would be intelligible, and would not leave a number of barbarous communities to be raided upon by European adventurers, of all kinds, with a crowd of helpless people looking to a protectorate which did not protect. The probability is that Sir Charles all kinds, with a crowd of helpless people looking to a protectorate which did not protect. The probability is that Sir Charles Warren will have everything his own way. The troops will be withdrawn, and—the whole business will begin over again next

The cost of the British navy next year is to be about \$62,000,000, covering the cost of building new ships, new guns and all the other et ceteras, with 58,000 seamen and marines. The army will cost for the same marines. The army will cost for the same period about \$89,000,000, providing for a total force of 518,508 men. regulars and irregulars. Beside these there are 61,597 British soldiers serving in India and paid out of the East Indian revenues. Then the native army of India equals at least 600,000 soldiers and military police.

Russian war expenditure does not get the benefit of publicity, but the great empire manages to provide for service in Europe 648 battalions of infantry, 349 squadrons of cavalry, 300 batteries of artiflery. With

A WARRIOR'S WILL. Sergeant Thomas Plunkett's Distribution of His Property.

WORCESTER, March 13 .- The will of the the Probate Court yesterday. It was dated December 3. He leaves to his wife and two December 3. He leaves to his wife and two sons all his real and personal estate in Boston, Worcester and West Boylston. His badges and medals for bravery are given to the sons. Mrs. Plunkett and David Manning, Jr., are made administrators without sureties. He requests that he be buried in West Boylston, and that the flag which was presented to him by his regiment, now in the possession of the city, be placed over his casket during the funeral ceremony, and that it be carried each year by one of his sons to the annual reunion of his regiment. The will is legibly signed with Plunkett's peculiar signature, every letter clearly formed with a pen held between his teeth. The estate is valued at about \$30,000.

by the roots in many places, filling the public roads with all kinds of timber. Much damage was done to property, and it is rumored that some lives were lost,

Machias, Me., March 12.-The neighbor-

FRELINCHUYSEN AT HOME. the New Administration.

ning, Jr., are made administrators without sureties. He requests that he be buried in West Boylston, and that the flag which was presented to him by his regiment, now in the possession of the city, be placed over his casket during the funeral ceremony, and that it be carried each year by one of his sons to the annual reunion of his regiment. The will is legibly signed with Plunkett's peculiar signature, every letter clearly formed with a pen held between his teeth. The estate is valued at about \$30,000.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Dwellings Demolished, Trees Torn Up and Much Damage Done.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., March 13.—Wednesday night a tornado swept through this county, eight miles southeast of here. It was a mile wide. The largest hail fell that was ever seen here, and trees were torn up by the roots in many places filling the nub.

AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by William H. Yeomans,

PREPARING THE SOIL FOR CROPS.

While nature does her part in the producion of crops, she intends that the tiller of he soil shall also perform his part thorughly if he would secure the best results. f all crops were a result of spontaneo rowth, there would be no occasion for tilage; but the experience of ages has taught are most important and valuable to the farmer require more or less attention in the cultivation. Soils are made up of decomposed vegetable matter and disintegrated rock. Although the same elements are contained in the rock when in its solid form that are found in lisintegration, and though they may possess valuable elements of fertility, they are unavailable as plant food for the reason that they cannot be taken up by the plant and appropriated for the purposes of its means, becomes reduced to the condition in which most soils are usually found, it then becomes available. The same principle applies to soils. If they are for any reason firm and compacted in their nature, plants will not thrive as they do if they are thoroughly pulverized. The reason is plain; those substances which enter into the constitution of crops must first be rendered soluble, so as to be taken up by the little rootlets that are extending themselves through the soil for the purpose of feeding.
It does not require further proof than the

experience of most individuals to show that a certain amount of alum will dissolve or become soluble very much quicker if first ground to a powder than if left in its crystallized form to dissolve. So, if a soil which contains soluble material is thora solution will be much more effectual. This condition must be effected by the farmer himself, by the aid of such implements as the necessities of the case seem to require. As the first step must be performed with the plough, it is essential that that operation be conducted when the greatest good can be accomplished. When a soil is so dry that the plough will act as a partial pulsarity and the plough will act as a partial pulsarity and the plough will act as a partial pulsarity and the plough will act as a partial pulsarity and the plough will act as a partial pulsarity and the plough will act as a partial pulsarity and the plough will act as a partial pulsarity and the plough will act as a partial pulsarity as the plough will act as a partial pulsarity and the plough will act as a partial pulsarity and the plough will be provided by the plough of the partial pulsarity and the plough of the partial pulsarity and the plough of the ploug armer himself, by the aid of such imple-

nure or fertilizing material, and is suffi-

be planted for ensilage, and the methods of culture. And we want right here to say that we have never been able to grow so large crops as we have had occasion to notice that others have done, or claimed to have done. In our opinion twenty tons to the acre is as much as is usually gathered. Though we think and know that larger crops are grown, we have been compelled, for the want of sufficient barn manure, to have recourse to commercial fertilizers, largely in the production of ensilage corn. We have raised evergreen sweet corn with good success, and think it makes excellent ensilage. The fault with it is that it does not yield enough. Then we have planted Western Dent, and cut it before the ears of corn were hardened or glazed. And then we have allowed it to ripen sufficiently to enable us to pick the ears off, and, throwing them into rows, we let it lay some two or three weeks and then husking it and put the ears into the bin, thus saving some thirty bushels to the acre of fair corn. Yet we do not like this very well, as the yield is insufficient. Then we have planted the large Southern variety, that grows twelve feet or more high, with stalks that are large enough to knock down a good-sized bullock. With this variety, from twenty to twenty-five tons can readily be grown to the acre. It does not throw out suckers like the evergreen sweet corn, but each particular stalk grows like a tree. With very rich, fertile ground, perhaps more can be grown to the acre. We have spoken of what we grow on ordinary kind of land, with light manuring. It has been our method to plant the rows three feet apart, and the hills two feet. We usually, with our light manuring. It has been our method to plant the rows three feet apart, and the hills two feet. We usually, with our light manuring. It has been our method to plant the rows three feet apart, and the hills two feet. We usually, with our light manuring. It has been our method to plant the rows three feet apart, and the hills two feet. We usually, with our light manuring. It ha

out a single comment. At the same institute, Mr. Freeman Williams gave his experience with ensilage. He said that on his place they were now keeping sixty head of neat stock, where formerly, before building silo, they kept from sixteen to eighteer head. With the ensilage they feed to milch cows four quarts of meal and shorts. Before using ensilage he used to feed heavier with meal and cotton seed with not so good results. He cultivates fifteen acres of corn for ensilage, yielding some over fifteen tons to the acre. This gives him some 225 to 250 tons of ensilage. He knows that they can keep double the stock on his farm that he could do without the silo. At the same meeting, Thomas Metcalf of Northsame meeting, Thomas Metcalf o field gave a similar statement, and gave the additional statement of his manner of fertilizing, which is to sow on to his land thirty bushels of Canada ashes to the acre.

at a cost of thirty cents per bushel. His butter is good, and nets him thirty-five cents per pound. He uses a planting machine, and hoes with Prout's horse hoe We could cite other and perhaps stronger evidence from other sources; but consider the above sufficient, and will only add, it is all in accord with our own experience. It seems to me as though such testimony would b sufficient to induce others to try it. What we need is more manure to apply to the acres we cultivate, and to get this we have got to keep more stock on the farm. We can safely conclude that our crops here in New England must be meagre unless we have an abundance of good home fertilizer. We think that ensilage costs about \$3 to \$4 to the ton, allowing good pay for the work of growing and housing, and sells readily for from \$6 50 to \$9 per ton. AGRICOLA.

Alsike Clover as, a Forage and Honey Plant [A paper read at the convention at Vassar,

Mich.]
Having made some experiments with this clover that proved very satisfactory to my-self, I thought to give the result of those experiments to this convention, hoping that it will be of some interest to bee-keepers, and to farmers in general. I will first give a escription of the plant and its growth. Alsike, or Swedish clover (trifolium hybridducted when the greatest good can be accomplished. When a soil is so dry that the plough will act as a partial pulverizer it will do to commence operations with that implement, but, if as is sometimes the case, the soil is so moist (especially early in the spring) as to leave the mould-board with a moist, smooth and unbroken surface that immediately becomes baked and hardened in the sun, ploughing should be delayed. A baked, lumpy soil is always an obstacle to future cultivation, and should be avoided if possible. The attempt of some to hurry their work, by ploughing before the soil is really fit, will almost always result in more severe labor in subsequent operations.

Most usually soils are filled with moisture during winter, and when the frost which locks the moisture in the soil to be removed by evaporation, which requires a little time; but until this is accomplished its very certain that it is too cold for the introduction of any seeds. Having ploughed at a season suitable for the performance of that work, the next step is to make an application of manure; this, too, should be well bulverized in order to be the more available, and should be incorporated with the soil by means of a harrow that will both pulverize and incorporate. There is no danger of doing too much in this line, so long as the effect is pulverization. It was a prominent idea of Jethro Tull that tillage was equivalent to manure, and that its flects are almost equally advantageous is held at the present day. Whenever the soil has beeome pulverized thoroughly by the mechanical means employed, has incorporated with it a required amount of manure of certilizing material, and is sufficiently warm for receiving the seed, it may be complication. It was a prominent if a required amount of manure of certilizing material, and is sufficiently warm for receiving the seed, it may be completed to the provided in the proper in the provided in t sheep on the groun will speak hereafter. PASTURING ALSIKE SO AS TO MAKE IT

pe said to be properly prepared for crops.

W. H. Y.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

BLOSSOM IN AUGUST.

Knowing its peculiarity of not growing a second crop if the seed-stalk was allowed to form, I pastured it close. I know it has been stated that if it was cut in June, just as it was coming into blossom, that it would blossom again in August. This is a missate at the different varieties of corn to be planted for ensilage, and the methods of combination of the come in blossom about July 20. In this I failed. It commenced to blossom about July 20. In the commenced to blossom about July 20. In the commence of the latest was allowed to the seed-stalk must be a missing to the latest was allowed to the secd-stalk must be a missing to the latest was allowed to the secd-stalk

feeling that they bear the same relation to stable manure that the whip does to oats—all whip and no oats would soon "play out." This idea is supported in the pamphlets furnished by the fertilizer companies, by the remark that they do best when used in connection with stable manure. In the absence of a sufficiency of stable manure, I suppose the best substitute is green crops ploughed under. Superphosphate has provided me with this—as before mentioned—when the field without it would have remained idle for some time to come. I expect in the future to be liberally provided with manure in this way.—[The Tribune.

Our regularly published list is always more or less slightly changed, for sufficient it; but in regard to the list as a whole we can see no just grounds for disturbing it, though we do not hesitate to do so whenever there we do not hesitate to do so whenever there are new things strongly recommended to us, and sustained by the best authority. Indeed, we do not see how it can be improved for this section of country, or as a general list for all the Middle States. And this is the opinion of a number of fruit-raisers who have criticised it, or from whom we have heard. Some of each of the separate selections may not do well upon one premises that will succeed admirably on another, even if separated by only a single farm or a line fence. Hence, each grower must find out for himself the particular apples, pears, etc., especially adapted to his soil and location. This can be easily done by inquiries of those who, within a reasonable circuit, are successful fruit-growers, and whose soil is somewhat similar to his own. According to our present preference, we should select the following for our own planting nearly all of which we have grown more or less successfully;

STANDARD PEARS. STANDARD PEARS.

1. Giffard.
2. Doyenne d'Ete.
3. Early Catharine.
4. Bloodgood.
5. Summer Julienne.
6. Tyson.
7. Brandywine.
8. Bartlett.
9. Belle Lucrative.
17. Kieffer.
18. The sawhe way desire a smaller num-

9. Belle Lucrative. 17. Kieffer.

For those who may desire a smaller number, we should select: 1. Giffard; 2. Early Catharine: 3. Bloodgood; 4. Tyson; 5. Bartlett; 6. Belle Lucrative: 7. Seckel; 8. Lawrence: 9. Reading; 10. Kieffer. They ripen in about the order they are arranged, except as to the three latter. The Lawrence, which begins to ripen, or can be made to ripen, early in November, will keep until April with care, it being the only winter pear which with us keeps beyond February. In the above list, from No. 1 to 7 are summer varieties; from 8 to 14, autumn (early and late), and 15, 16 and 17, winter, thus affording a sufficient number for each of the periods of the best-known sorts for this region.

DWARF FEARS.

1. St. Michael d'Arch- 7. Lawrence.
ange. 8. Ott.
2. Bartlett. 9. Louise Bonne.
3. Comice. 10. Bosc,
4. Diel. 11. Boussock.
5. Tyson. 12. Glout Morceau. Tyson. Belle Lucrative. We have dropped the Rostiezer as not being generally sufficiently productive. APPLES.

1. Maiden's Blush. 7. Cornell's Fancy.
2. Baldwin. 8. Red Astrachan.
3. Smokehouse. 9. Wagener.
4. Northern Spy. 10. Porter.
5. Smith's Cider. 11. Gravenstein.
6. Fallawater. 12. Tompkins' King. PEACHES. 1. Crawford's Early. 5. Crawford's Late.
2. Hale's Early. 6. Ward's Late.
3. Troth's Early. 7. Smock's Late.
4. Old Mixon. 8. Admirable, Late.

QUINCES. There are several varieties of the quince, to wit: Orange, Champion, Rea's Mammoth, and half a dozen others; but we can safely recommend only the Orange. It is the one almost universally grown for market, and is all that any one can desire. We have uniformly raised splendid crops of it.

GRAPES. Concord. Hartford.

5. Salem.

The Prentiss is, so far, the best of all white grapes. The Pocklington and Brighton the best outdoor varieties. Clinton is expressly for wine. For a fewer varieties for family use we should select the five last named in the list. CHERRIES.

1. May Bigarreau.
2. Belle de Choisy.
3. Black Tartarian.
4. Black Eagle.
5. Blackhawk.
6. Elton.
7. Downer's late.
8. Early Richmond.
9. Early Purple Guigne.
10. Del. Bleeding Heart.

The Cuthbert, new variety, possesses all the evidence of being a raspberry of decided merit. It is of good size, excellent quality, the cane a strong grower, abundant bearer, and perfectly hardy without protection, though we have always contended that, notwithstanding how hardy a variety may be, it is more productive and the fruit of finer size by being pruned in the fall and laid down and covered through the winter.

STRAWBERRIES.

laid down and covered through the winter.

STRAWBERRIES.

1. Captain Jack.

3. Sharpless.

2. Seth Boyden.

4. James Vick.

New kinds of strawberries are constantly appearing, and we could name half a dozen; but thus far we know of no improvements on the foregoing, which, it will be seen, includes the James Vick, a variety of a single plant which was found beside an old barn near Sedalia, Mo., by Judge Samuel Miller, who, in a somewhat similar way, discovered a single plant of the famous strawberry, Captain Jack, and from a single one enough has been propagated to supply all the great demands for them. These are good enough until better turn up, which we shall not be slow in announcing.

CURRANTS.

1. Red Dutch.

4. White Grape.

2. Red Cherry.

5. Black Naples.

GOOSEBERRIES.

frost or drying out. Scions in the top are liable to greater risks from injury than those on roots in the ground.

Every child should be rendered familiar with the operations of grafting and budding. While these are specialties in which practice leads to facility and success of performance, still it should be familiar to every one.

peas of only a fair quality will not pay the expense of growing and preparing for market his pease of growing and preparing for market his pease of growing and preparing for market his pease of the control of the con

More About Cheap Paint. I notice occasional articles encouraging

How we have a position and make a special teach of the familiar of the contended and the contended and

pay the extra price demanded for the product of the maple. Cane and beet sugars are now so cheap that there is more than usual temptation to adulterate the maple product with ordinary sugars. Such adulteration destroys all chance for any permanent market for the maple product, and is to be especially deplored in this day of cheap sugars.

New Prime Ministers, but the Same Outledon Reaching.

sugars.

V. P. Richmond, at the last meeting of the Illinois Wool Growers' Association, said;
"I am satisfied that the free use of sulphur will prevent, if not cure, the scab in sheep. Two flocks of sheep on farms adjoining mine were badly affected with the scab, and several times for three or four years a scabby sheep would occasionally be with mine, and I did not then and never did have scabby sheep. While these scabby flocks were near me, and for two or three years after, I fed freely of sulphur. Should I ever have scabby sheep I would use sulphur freely, inside and outside, before trying any other remedy."

When it is necessary to prune large limbs,

when it is necessary to prune large limbs, the saw should cut a little way up on the under side to prevent the branch from splitting off down the body when the main cut is made from above. All wounds more than an inch in diameter should be covered with paint to exclude air and promote rapid healing over of the cut surface. Cuts made with a saw, however small, should be painted.

lealing over of the cut surface. Cuts made with a saw, however small, should be painted.

We agree with a correspondent in the New York Times when he says that the pumpkin is not only good for pies, etc., but, as a field crop, is better than roots, being in quantity by 50 per cent. even the best crop of mangels; that 100 pounds of pumpkins contain as much nutriment as ten pounds of cornmeal, or twenty pounds of good hay, and more nutriment than an equal weight of the best of grass.

Jonathan Lawrence of St. Johnsbury, Vt., writes to the Mirror and Farmer: A farmer of this town, in September, 1883, sold a part of his dairy and bought twenty-five grade Leicester sheep, alleves, excepting one buck. They came to the barn in good condition, were fed on hay twice a day, straw once; the hay was eaten clean and about thalf the straw. The rest went for bedding. They had one-half bushel of shorts per day, a warm, dry. well-ventilated stable with plenty of never-freezing water and enough exercise in the yard days. The lambs commenced dropping, February 20; nearly all came in two weeks. The sheep, after lamb ing, were fed a small amount of corn and oats ground together. He raised twenty five lambs from twenty-two sheep; one one. He sold them to the village butcher for \$4 each, alt taken by July 4. He sold the sheep for market October; 1 for \$4 25 each. His sheep account is as follows: \$25, first cost of sheep, \$81 25, leaving for care and keeping, \$150. Allowing \$3 25, first cost of sheep, \$81 25, leaving for care and keeping, \$150. Allowing \$3 226, first cost of sheep, \$81 25, leaving for care and keeping, \$150. Allowing \$3 226, first cost of sheep, \$81 25, leaving for care and keeping, \$150. Allowing \$3 226, first cost of sheep, \$81 25, leaving for care and keeping for another venture the coming year, for \$3 each. He says the leaving for care and keeping the manure well paid for leaving for care and keeping for another venture the coming year, for \$3 each. He says the leaving the profit. In water is a few scales will rem

Same Orthodox Teaching.

A Lesson on Fish and Oysters-Baked Fish Garnished with Smelts.

Fish a la Vinaigrette, Oyster Croquettes and a Simple Dessert.

It may not be known to many of the readers of this column that a change has recently taken place in the Bos-ton Cooking School—an institution now widely and most favorably known and destined to become even more famous as the parent of many schools in other places

Sil 25. Received—25 lambs, sold at \$\frac{8}{8}100; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}26 each; \$\frac{8}{8}100; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}25, \$\frac{1}{8}106 25; \$\frac{1}{1}100; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}25, \$\frac{1}{8}100; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}25, \$\frac{1}{8}106 25; \$\frac{1}{1}100; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}25, \$\frac{1}{8}100; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}25; \$\frac{1}{8}100; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}20; \$\frac{3}{8}100; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}20; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}20; \$\frac{3}{8}100; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}20; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}20; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}20; 25 old sheep \$\frac{3}{8}100; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}20; 25 old sheep at \$\frac{3}{8}20;

some. If the fat is hot enough when the croquettes are put in, the eggs and crumb form at once a hard coating which excludes the fat. The fat should be hot enough to brown a piece of bread while one counts forty slowly for cooked things; uncooked substances should have fat hot enough to brown bread while one counts sixty slowly. Fry one minute, and drain on soft brown paper.

A Simple Dessert.

Boil half a cup of rice in a pint of salted water. When it has cooked fifteen minutes pour off the water and let the rice steam twenty minutes in the top of the double boiler. Never use a spoon to stir boiled rice if you wish to have the kernels distinct. If ecessary to touch at all use a fork for the

purpose.

The time given for cooking the rice is the longest necessary. Try it, and, if done before, remove, or it will grow pasty. The time required varies with the seasons, as the drought is supposed to affect it in this

the drought is supposed to affect it in this way.

Cold rice can be used for this instead of hot, but is not so nice for dessert, as it is apt to be rather pasty. Make a border on a platter of the rice, put strawberry preserve, or any other sort if preferred, inside, and pile whipped cream on top.

Cream to be whipped stiff enough to stand on hot mixtures such as chocolate, etc., should be good, thick country cream, and should be whipped with the egg beater, which makes it stiffer. It can be sweetened before or after eating as you choose. The whipped cream of the restaurants is like a charlotte russe mixture, stiffened with a little gelatine usually.

Garnish with bits of jam or candied fruits it you wish to add color. Cherries or greengages are pretty for this purpose, though simply the jam makes a very tempting-looking dish, as "the class" enthusiastically testified on looking at it. They waxed still more enthusiastic on testing it in the most practical way, that is, with their own spoons, and very few of the "samples" handed about were returned to the waiters.

A Queer Little Colt in a Cave.

[Pueblo Star.]
A party of five men while hunting deer about three weeks ago discovered a cave near Mace's Hole, on the Hardscrabble, in the Whitstone range, and proceeded to explore it. They found a large, roomy cave, plore it. They found a large, roomy cave, and inside a mare and a sucking colt. They could not capture the mare and killed her, but the colt was taken out and conveyed to the ranch of Mr. Robinson, eight miles from the city, where it is doing well. The colt has not a particle of hair on its body, has eyes like globes of glass and cannot see in daylight, but distinguishes everything in the dark. It is a great curiosity. The impression of Mr. Robinson is that it was born in the cave, and never saw daylight until it was taken out by the hunters.

Hale's Money, the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. 81 Glenn's Sulphur Sonp heals and beautifies, 25c German Corn Remover kills corns & bunions. Hill's Hair& Whisker Oye—Bi'k & brown,50c Pike's Toothache Brops cure in 1 minute,25c Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE CLUB LIST.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

American Dairyman (new subs.).... Art Interchange Magazine

1.50 2.10 3.00 3.30 4.00 4.10 Army & Navy Journal (only new subs. 6.15 3.75 3.15 Services in the control of the contr

CHECKERS.

THE WUMAN'S HOUR.

Piano-Tuning as an Industry for Women.

How to Dress the Baby-"To Phyrra"-Some Pretty Speeches.

The Work-Table-A Shoulder Cape Border-Pressing Fancy Work.

Until within a few years there was in this country no school where the art of piano-tuning was taught. The only way in which one could acquire knowledge on this subject was by entering this department in some piano manufactory, where the apprentice became first a "snapper-up," not of "inconsidered trifles," but of the wire tripps of the pianos, in the early stages of trings of the pianos, in the early stages of their tuning. Three years of work and study must be given to this. At the end of that time the "entered apprentice" is supnat time the entered apprentice' is supposed to have become a "master workman," yet all he knows is how to take a new instrument and arrange it so that temperament, pitch, etc., shall be correct. That is, he knows how to do this for a particular

make of instrument. But now suppose this person starts out as a piano tuner at large; there are difficul-ties to be encountered at every step. The piano is subject to as many diseases as a numan being, and in order to determine nstrument in hand needs a thorough lookng into the case, a careful diagnosis of ng into the case, a careful diagnosis of symptoms and a knowledge of the remedy to be applied. The matter is further complicated by age, hard usage—corresponding to overwork in human beings—and the fact that each instrument carries out the comparison still farther, by having its own peculiarity of organization which should be thoroughly understood by the would-be physician. On these points the ordinary liano-tuner is ignorant, and it is as if a doctor understood the anatomy and physiology of a perfect human being but had no knowledge whatever of pathology and therapentics.

entics.

Recognizing these facts, the New Engand Conservatory, a few years ago, estabshed a department for the proper teaching
f this art, with ample provisions for a full
and systematic course of instruction, emracing two objects: first to meet the needs
if all students of music; and second, the
horough qualification of any who desire to
nake it a profession The course is indiated by the following outline:

I. Rudiments of instrumental music and
armony. armony.
II. Of acoustics, to include theory of

icales, intervals and temperaments.
III. Of methods of pianoforte and organ reed and pipe) tuning; adjustments of temeraments; practical tuning.

IV. Of all varieties of piano-forte actions;

eraments; practical tuning.

IV. Of all varieties of piano-forte actions; defects and remedies.

V. Of construction of reed and pipe organs; defects and remedies.

A journey through the rooms where the students of this department work, accompanied by a most competent guide, proved attermely interesting. Some might be compared to dissecting rooms with the dismembered "subjects" affording practical lemonstrations; others were like hospital wards, containing the sick and infirm sent there for treatment. An especially interesting apartment was that which contained a great many models showing different forms of piano-forte "action," which is the hame applied to the complicated arrangements of wood and metal, felt, rubber and leather making up the springs, "jacks," ievers, dampers, hammers and whatnot else by means of which the string is finally struck and the tone evolved. Many of these have long since been superseded by more modern inventions, but must be studied by the tuner, since they are continually met with in the old instruments which come under his care. In addition to the facilities afforded for practical work in the conservatory itself, with its multitude of instruments which must be kept in perfect order, the management has made arrangements with Messrs. Hallett & Davis whereby the pupils, when they have reached a certain stage, may go to the manufactory during some hours each day for work and instruction.

But the fact especially interesting to

Some hours each day for note.

But the fact especially interesting to readers of this column is that in this way a new profession for women has been opened ap. In 1880 a number of young women applied for instruction in the department mentioned above; they were cordially welcomed and their progress noted with special interest, for they were the first, so far as can be learned, who had undertaken a systematic study of the theory and practice of tuning. Their advancement was from the thory had before the process of the process o lematic study of the theory and practice of tuning. Their advancement was from the start both rapid and thorough, and before the first term was ended it became evident that a new field of endeavor had been found for the active women of our country. As time passed on the highest expectations were abundantly realized; the young men who were passing the same course, and amply proved their entire ability to excel in this new line of work. From that time the proportion of women to men students has constantly increased until now they bid fair to be in the majority, while those who have received an education in this department have proved, by their work since leaving the school, that woman, with her naturally delicate ear and touch and the fine discrimination peculiar to the sex, has a special adaptation for the pursuit of his art.

The profession is one in which there is, and is to be, plenty of room. A glance at the actual containing the proportion of women and the fine discrimination peculiar to the sex, has a cannot contained the containing the proportion of women with the fine discrimination peculiar to the sex, has a special adaptation for the pursuit of his art.

The profession is one in which there is, and is to be, plenty of room. A glance at the actual containing the proportion of the pursuit of his art.

The profession is one in which there is, and is to be, plenty of room. A glance at the actual containing the proportion of women to men students have constantly increased until now they bid fair to be in the majority, while they are tribles like the left.

Work in this way clear across the bottom of the pursuit of his art.

Work in this way clear across the bottom of the pursuit of his art.

When this is finished, do not break the thread and draw through the the loop on hook at once.

The profession is one in which there is, and is to be, plenty of room. A glance at the acron the four rows of seallops on bottom of the

has a special adaptation for the pursuit of this art.

The profession is one in which there is, and is to be, plenty of room. A glance at the actual condition of the country, as concerns the tuning profession and the numbers of instruments demanding constant attention, proves this. In the larger cities the profession is fairly represented, although the number of thoroughly educated tuners even in the city of Boston is limited, while in almost any other part of the United States there are whole counties, containing hundreds of pianos, with new ones being constantly added, where only an occasional travelling tuner can be found to hurriedly attend to them all. With the vast number of old pianos, which each year demand more care as they show additional signs of wear, and the thousands of new ones, which scores of manufactories are producing yearly, to say uothing of many times the number of organs, there is surely no occupation which promises so abundant and ever-increasing a business as this of tuning. Every plano made requires care, whether used little or much. And as our country increases in wealth and the art of music becomes more universal, especially as planos become lower in price and are in even greater demand than now, the question very aturally arises, Who shall keep these tountless numbers in condition to be used?

"Hour" Correspondence.

"Constant Reader."-Your question can not be answered through the columns of name and address to the editor the required information will be forwarded to you.

Information will be forwarded to you.

"Mrs. L. T. W."—The following directions for crocheted star, or fan stitch, are taken from "Fancy Work Recreations" by Mrs. Eva Marie Niles:

Make a chain the required length.

First row.—Raise four stitches in the asual tricot or Afghan stitch, putting the needle into the second, third, fourth and ifth stitches of the chain. This gives five coops on the hook; pull the thread through these five loops and make one chain stitch. Put the look through the small hole formed by this of ain stitch and raise one stitch tricot fashion/ raise the next by inserting the hook in he back part of the last stitch of the five through which you drew your thread o make the first star; raise the next two ld ps on the foundation chain. There are next we five loops on your needle. Draw the fiv through which you drew your thread o make the first star; raise the next two le os on the foundation chain. There are n n five loops on your needle. Draw the thread through all of these and complete with a chain stitch. This finishes the second. Repeat from to end of the row and then break off the thread.

Second row.—Join the worsted with two ather small chain stitches. Raise a stitch ricot fashion from the first stitch, then insert the hook through the next, which is the small hole in the centre of the first star, and raise another, and finally raise one from the back of the next horizontal stitch. There are now four loops on the hook. Draw the yarn through all four and finish with the chain stitch. This ends the star. Insert the hook through the hole formed by the last chain and raise a tricot; raise another from the back of last stitch in star lust made; raise the next from hole in centre of star in preceding row, and raise the following horizontal stitch, always from the back. This gives five loops. Draw the thread through all five, make one chain and repeat to end of row.

This makes a very thick and warm fabric. The feather stitch on flannel for which you ask cannot be described intelligibly, a liagram being necessary for its illustration.

HOW TO DRESS THE BARY.

Dut-Door Wraps-Short Dresses-Caps

how to have lost their former bulky appearance about the shoulders—due, no doubt, to the fine shirring done upon the portions which are joined to the yoke. These wraps are made of basket cloths and fancy Austrian wool fabrics, and also of delicately dyed French cashmeres in colors both light, neutral and dark. There are also long mantles of serge in cream and ivory white, gray, pale blue and pink, comfortably lined and neatly finished, which can be purchased, it would appear, at considerably less than they would cost if made at home, to say nothing of the time and patience necessary to the construction of a well-fitting garment with a finished appearance.

ance. In "short-coated" dresses for babies there is little scope for fashion until the child begins to run alone. Little dresses are then made with French yokes, tucked or plain; others have the robe or princess fronts, and many are simply box-plaited from throat to

many are simply box-plaited from throat to hem.

Caps suitable for street wear are made of merino or tufted vigogne lined with silk; and in richer models there are shown costly head-coverings formed of plush, velvet, quilted satin lined with surah, and embroidered French cashmere lined with plush. Many mothers, for the sake of the dainty look it gives the baby, still continue to dress it in a tiny lace cap when it goes for an airing, and, to ensure necessary warmth, have a close-fitting cap put on first, made of quilted silk or cotton flannel. This comes down snugly over the ears, and has a bit of a cape in the back to protect the neck, which is wholly covered by a fall of lace outside. The bewitching little lace house cap which the Princess of Wales tried so hard to keep in vogue for the babies has been relegated to the shades. The airy lace frills made a halo of dainty grace about the cherubic infantile face, but many practical and nonpoetic physicians declared that these caps heated and chafed the head and irritated both the scalp and the temper of the baby. Yokes and sieeves to slips and dresses can now be purchased, thus enabling mothers to renew a half-worn garment with little trouble.

Nothing more useful for a covering to the feet has been found than the downy and comfortable knitted and crocheted socks

Nothing more useful for a covering to the feet has been found than the downy and comfortable knitted and crocheted socks and bootees made of Berlin wool. These are to be found in every color; but the white ones are best, as they have no color to fade or wash out, and a colorless covering for moist and tender feet is by far the better choice.—[Babyhood.

What darling boy, my Phyris Lay, W1 find your latch-string out today, And gayly tread the rosy way. That leads him to your bower? For whom will you your yellow haft Tie in a simple knot? Nor care Whose happiness you wreck—nor spare To show him all your power? Alas! how quickly shall he find That Phyrra is not always kind! Alas! how fickle blows the wind, How hotly and how cold! Well, well, what matters it to me,
A reckless rover of the sea?
I'll steer my course, nor, craven, flee;
Neptune protects the bold!
January 29, 1885.
USTULATE

Some Pretty Speeches. It was a young newspaper man who said of a lady acquaintance: "She has the kind

own the last treble with a single crochet.
On the casing at the neck work a scallops in one space of five trebles; then fasten down.

The entire cape is now bordered with scallops. Work all around this an edge as follows: Tie on yarn; make a chain of three; skip chain of two, and fasten down to edge of scallop with a single crochet. Pull into shape with the fingers.

How To Press and Line Fancy Work.—Ordinary flat embroidery may be pressed with a hot iron on the wrong side, laying the piece on a damp cloth; but as this treatment would ruin raised work, like ribbon embroidery, arrasene work, etc., a better way is to lay a wet towel on the table or the carpet; spread over this the piece of work right side up, and tack tightly to the floor, taking care to draw it tight enough to remove all wrinkles; let it dry in this position. Some draw work of this kind into shape by holding it over boiling water and steaming it. and then tack out on the carpet as described.

A HANDSOME MIRROR.—Handsome mirrors are a great addition to a room, as every woman knows. That they are usually very expensive is known, too, by every one who has a slender purse. Let me tell you how to have one that will be both handsome and inexpensive.

Get a good glass of the size you wish, bevelled if you can afford it. You will be surprised to see how much cheaper they are when unframed. Then have your carpenter make a plain pine wood frame for it, quite broad. Cover this with plush of any color you like, on which you have embroidered a spray of woodbine, clematis or some other graceful flower or vine. Or you can embroider an appropriate motto in quaint old Roman letters in gold or flosses.

Be to my virtues ever kind;
Be to my faults a little blind.

Or you can quote the phrase from Richard III.:

That I may see my shadow as I pass.

A bow of satin ribbon in one corner will

That I may see my shadow as I pass. A bow of satin ribbon in one corner will add much to the attractiveness of the frame

The outline stitch is made like the commom back stitch taken from instead of towards one as in ordinary sewing. Having the design stamped on the desired material, follow the lines closely, with

tent, costs but little more, and gives a much richer effect on linen. Black and brown show the design well and are fast colors. Red will laundry as well, but care must be exercised. Wash quickly and roll in a crash towel to wring, so that the silk does not come in contact in other places with the foundation material upon which it is worked. Unbleached butchers' linen is just now the popular, though inexpensive, material for wash tidies, splashers, etc. Momie cloth, bolting gauze and grass cloth are more expensive. Felt outlined with gold etching silk is very pretty in tidies, lambrequins, ottomans, table scarfs, etc.

Linen tidies may be finished by fringing all round the edge. A few pretty designs for these are; "Miss Muffet," in which the old nursery rhyme is well illustrated; "Two is Company; Three is a Crowd," a comical owl design; "Sit Thee Down," very appropriate and sure to please; "The Gossips," and "I Cannot Sing the Owld Song," consisting of two owls sitting on a leafy branch, one holding a guitar and the other a book marked "Music." Above are more branches and another owl, apparently in a listening attitude, while below are the words above written. This is also pretty for a music rack which I will describe sometime.

Felt tidies may be finished by being pinked all round the edges, or by being cut in narrow strips about two and one-half inches long at each end for a fringe. They may also be lined and finished by a band of ribbon put on the two sides and across the bottom with fancy stitch with silk. "Little Bopeep" would be a nice design done on olive or dark red felt in gold silk. An edge may be crocheted of the silk across the bottom, or plush or chenile ornaments may be added.

into pieces fifteen and one-half inches long. With the aid of your tape measure and pename way, these dots alternating with the array, and place a third row of dots midway occur. Dr. Stephen Smith, one of the oldest surgeons at Bellevue Hospital, said oldest surgeons at Bellevue Hospital, said first, and place a third row of dots midway between these two along the centre of the tape; join the ends, and with strong, white thread gather the tape by taking a short stitch where each dot appears, and carrying the thread from one to the next. If done rightly the gathering thread will form a series of points. Draw the thread and fasten it, thus forming a flat ring of quilled tape, with a small opening in its centre. For the centre of the daisy, wind a thread of the worsted around your finger fifteen or twenty times, slip off and tie a bit of thread tightly around the little cluster of loops, cut open at each end, shear it off smoothly with the scissors, and you will have a flat, fuzzy tuft, one inch across; fasten this over the centre of your daisy and the flower is complete. Make nineteen and sew together in the following manner: 1. Four daisies; 2. Five daisies; 3. Four daisies; 4. Three daisies; 5. Two daisies; 6. One daisy. Finish with cord and tassel of worsted, looped and fastened from the three points.

A Handsome Edging.

In the following directions K means to knit; O, over or throw thread forward; O 2. over twice, and N, narrow by knitting two together. In knitting off the O 2 the

better, use eight hemstitched handkerchiefs. Join with insertion of rick-rack work and trim to match. These are pretty.

The President Down in a Sewer.

"Buffalo" sends the following to the New York Sun:

Inever heard of Grover Cleveland till he was mentioned for the nomination for Governor in the Democratic State Convention of 1882. There was nothing singular in this, for though he was then mayor of Buffalo, what lawyer in New York City pretends to keep the run of the mayors of Buffalo, soon after he became the nominee for governor I learned something about him that arrested my strention. A strong Republican from Buffalo visited my office on business. He was conducting large operations, which made it necessary for limit of frequently visit the Buffalo docks very early in the morning. A big sewer fob was being carried on by the aldermen, which was involving the expenditure of a good docay was to be called for. It was beginning to make a noise in the expenditure of a good docay was to be called for. It was beginning to make a noise in the expenditure of a good docay was to be called for. It was beginning to make a noise in the expenditure of a good docay was to be called for. It was beginning to make a noise in the expenditure of a good docay was to be called for. It was beginning to make a noise in the expenditure of a good docay was to be called for. It was beginning to make a noise in the expenditure of a good docay was to be called for. It was beginning to make a noise in the expenditure of a good docay with the polonic manner to the connection between the noise of the mayor near this unfulsable sewer. He reined up his horses and asked the mayor what he was doing there. Mr. Cleveland was pretty well best of the mayor has been done to the dock, when he caught sight of the mayor near this unfulsable sewer. He reined in the strength of the mayor has been done to the dock of the policy of the mayor has been done to the dock of the policy of the mayor has been done to the first of the mayor has been done to the f

Captain Palmer's Ruse.

[Hartford Courant.1 Captain Nathaniel Palmer of Stonington, the original discoverer of Palmer's land, farthest south of all known land, tells the following story of the way he saved the dismaterial, follow the lines closely, with medium short stitches, always throwing the thread on the same side of the needle, and the couline will be regular and look well, whether done in cotton, crewel or sik, on linen, felt or satin. It is a difficult matter to make these directions plain without as eider-down woollens; these come in monochrones, and also in narrow stripes and checks of pale blue and cream, white and rose color, gray and crimson, and the like. There are also gracefully made "mother Hubbaris," which seem some

CIGARS AND CANCERS.

They Are Not Respectively Cause and Effect.

Excessive Smoking May, However, Produce Sores Upon the Lips.

New York and Boston Experts on Grant's Case.

General Grant's condition and the cause to which the cancer has been attributed have occasioned much comment among smokers of this city. Some of the more timid ones have reduced their daily allowance of cigars, and others profess to have no fears of any trouble. A World reporter yes-terday interviewed many physicians, and they all agreed that the danger of cancer from smoking is very slight indeed, and that in only a small percentage of cases of epithelioma can the origin be clearly traced to the use of tobacco. Procure some fine white tape and a few there is really no such thing as "smoker's cancer," and one young doctor at Bellevue Hospital stopped puffing his cigarette long enough to assure the reporter that "all this cil mark off upon one edge of the tape dots talk about 'pipe cancer' is bluff and guff." one inch apart; mark the other edge in the Older surgeons, however, say that, while

oldest surzeons at Bellevue Hospital, said that there were not probably more than a dozen cases a year of epithelioma of the lip treated at that institution.

"And all of these cannot be by any means attributed to smoking," he continued, "Some of the patients are women, and some of them men who do not smoke. Continued pressure and consequent irritation upon any part of the skin are apt to bring on epithelioma in those predisposed to it. The pressure of the crown-plate of a set of false teeth or the irritation caused by a broken tooth rubbing against the lip may start the trouble. Where smoking is responsible for its occurrence it will be found that long-continued pressure of the pipe-stem upon the lower lip results in the formation of a fissure or sore spot. It gradually develops into cancer, often before the sufferer knows what the trouble is. One case came to my notice recently in which the patient did not smoke, but was in the habit of carrying an unlighted cigar in his mouth."

"Did Horoscottal"

"Did Horoscottal"

"Did the nicotine poison his blood and

Thus Produce the Cancer?" "No; I think it was due to the pressure of

the cigar upon the lip-nothing more."
"What do you think is the smoker's best

self when she looks at him, whether he's been doing anything or not." And the same young man remarked to another law the same young the law the same young the law the law the law the same young the

old? And that was two years older than Ned. The little woman rebelled against her lot. Between choking sobs she ejaculated: "I can't march, nor have a torch, nor anything pretty, nor any good time, just because I am a girl!"

When she came to dinner her great dark eyes were swimming in tears. She refused consolation kindly offered her by her father, and turning fiercely upon him, she exclaimed: "You are not a girl, you never were a girl, you never can be a girl, and you never can know what I suffer!"

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Seasonable Hints.

Walks will soon require their spring dress ing, the edges cut, and a thin coating of new gravel laid on. Before putting on the new, harrow up the face of the old gravel with a strong iron-toothed rake. Roll well after the new is laid on.

Ornamental hedges, judiciously introduced into a small place, add greatly to its

interest. The arbor-vitæ (Chinese and American), hemlock, holly, beech, horn-beam, pyrus japonica, privet and buckthorn

American), hemlock, holly, beech, horn-beam, pyrus japonica, privet and buckthorn may be applied to this purpose.

By a judicious selection of shrubs a place may be had in a blooming state all the year. Plant thickly at first to give the place a finished appearance, and thin out as the shrubs grow older. Masses of shrubs have a fine effect on a small place. The centre of such masses should be filled with evergreen shrubs to prevent a naked appearance in the winter season.

Many things that appear frosted a little at the tops should be severely cut down. Such a course will prevent disappointment in the end. Shoots that are injured in winter, especially in the case of the rose, will often have just sufficient vigor left to enable them to put forth leaves, and sometimes even go as far as to attempt to flower, and then die off suddenly under the first hot sun.

Pruning the roses and other flowering shrubs will be the first spring operation in order. For the summer roses, or those which bloom only once in the season, the rule is to thin out the weak shoots and leave only the stronger ones, merely shortening their tops. If pruned severely in the usual shortening style, they will not bloom freely. The hybrid perpetual roses, if wanted for early flowering, should also be served much in the same way, but as their chief value is as fall flowers, a severe pruning now produces a vigorous growth, bearing large and luxurious blooms. The tea, China, Bourbon and Noisette roses, which flower best on young wood, should be well cut in.

Peonies, dicentras and other hardy her-

China, Bourbon and Noisette roses, which flower best on young wood, should be well cut in.

Peonies, dicentras and other hardy herbaceous plants that have been two years in one situation should be taken up, divided and reset in new soil. Herbaceous plants take a little more tying and fixing through the summer, but make up for it by variety and peculiar interest.

Chrysanthemums are now indispensable for autumn decoration of the flower garden. Now is the time to procure a supply. They do well in any rich garden soil that is not too dry. The Liliputian or Pompone class is still popular for conservatory or pot culture, but the large flowering kinds still remain the gems of the open ground.

Whenever it is prudent to work in a half-dried ground, hardy annuals may also be sown; the earlier they can be started the finer the flower. Sometimes, after sowing, cold, wet weather ensues, when the seed, if it has started at all, is liable to rot. It is best to save a few seeds in each packet and scatter in the places where the other portion was sown. Every place where seed is put in should be marked, and with the kind. When the border plants are set out then the annuals will not be disturbed.

A change of soil is always beneficial to the flower border. With some kinds of flowers—the verbena for instance—a new soil is a great luxury, for which they will be very grateful. The first two inches of the surface soil of an old pasture, mixed with about a third of the surface soil of old wood, makes an excellent medium in which to grow border plants, not the mere rotten leaves from the wood, but the dark, black humus in which the roots of the trees and other rank vegetable roots have already begun to rin riot.

Root fungus on shrubs and trees may be destroyed by the use of subhum.

time to strike cuttings of chrysanthemums, but much depends upon the use they are intended for. For specimen plant, my advice is to take the earliest and strongest cutting is to take the earliest and strongest cutting "In taking measures, do you measure both ""In taking measures, do you measure both "It hink the alarm about the disastrous consequences of tobacco smoking are much greater than the facts warrant. Cancer of the lower lip is comparatively rare and cannot always be traced to smoking, although 'pipe cancer' is a name long ago given to the disease. The effects of moderate smoking on the average man are not seen at all. In persons of average strength I consider three cigars a day the number they generally can smoke with safety, and the strongest man I ever saw could not consume more than ten a day with impunity. Pipes generally collect nicotine in the bowl or stem, which leasance in the disease. The effects of moderate smoking on the average man are very shy in producing shoots, I would advise taking cuttings from the green tops in September, and I agree with him." "In taking measures, do you measure both them, or am told by the customer that one exists—that is, of course, unless the foot I they should be kept growing slowly. To obtain large blooms for exhibition I find the latter part of February quite early enough, or even March is not too late for the purpose. The cuttings take root more than ten a day week of a man with D C—or double crochet; put hook through stitch to be worked, catch the thread again and draw through; catch the thread again and draw through stitch to be worked; be the latter through stitch the l

Gottlines our cross that the control the cape of previous scalor row of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the s

Ideas from Mr. Labouchere's Paper.

London Truth.

I should think that the most astounding elopement ever known is one which took of 32 ran off with her father-in-law, who recently celebrated his 80th birthday, taking with her nearly £800 of her husband's

angelinent which I have eyer seen that cleanses tobacco smoke of this poison is attained by passing the smoke through water, which 'washes out' the nicotine. That is the plan of the Turkish 'hookah,' but very few Americans like that style of smoking very long. On the whole it is safe for a man to smoke good cigars in moderation, carefully avoiding drugged and 'fixed up' preparations of tobacco, whether in cigars or cigarettes.'

Dr. Fordyce Barker of No. 28 East Thirty-eighth street did not attach much important ance to the connection between smoking and cancer of the lip and tongue. "I do not met more than three or four cases a year in my practice," he added, 'and I cannot say that they are due to smoking. If the diseased part is cut out thoroughly the cancer is eradicated and does not usually return."

You Should Kiss and Never Tell.

I Texas siftings.]

The Englishman who said that American girls did not know what to do with their arms certainly never had much experience in American parlors with the gas turned low. They are very accomplished in armatory exercises—so we are informed.

He Was Not a Cirl.

[Abbot Courant.]

Ned belonged to a political club of small boys. They wore uniforms and carried low. They are very accomplished in armatory exercises—so we are informed.

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SHORT SHOES.

Two-Thirds of the People Wear Them.

What a Practical Shoemaker Has to Say About Footwear.

Interesting Comments on the Outlines of Many Queer Feet.

"It is much better for a man to have a short meal than a short shoe," remarked last. Co makers, reflectively.

"I say it," he continued, "without fear of contradiction, that at least two-thirds of the people in Boston wear shoes that are too short. A shoe should be comfortably tight about the instep, and especially so through the waist of the foot, between the instep and the great toe joint. This permits free movement of the toes, which is absolutely essential if one would keep his foot in good condition; that is, as nature intended it should be. This is especially true as regards children. A child's foot is so flexible that it can be formed in almost any shape. The Chinese, as you know, by bandaging their feet make them very short, with high insteps. That is to say, what they save in the toes and front part of the foot is forced into the heel and ankle." "What is the average size of a man's

"Well, about 8, and 3 fulness. A buttoned shoe is perhaps the neatest foot gear a man can wear—that is, provided no buttons are missing—but a laced one is best for the foot, because it better and more easily supports it. Nearly all armies, you know, of the present day march with laced or tied shoes. Congress shoes are good-looking and easy to put on. They are well adapted for lazy folks, but I don't believe in them, for they frequently make the ankles ache without the wearers being aware of the cause."

"How about long boots?"
"Such as were formerly known as Wellingtons? We make very few of them now, shoes having almost entirely taken their place. They are particularly injurious to the feet when not properly fitted. One of them badly fitted in the instep may cause an injury in one day that will

Last a Lifetime.

Think of that! The instep bone, once injured, will never recover so completely that a new boot, pressing on it, will not cause them has fallen off at least 90 per cent. within the past five years. The few we make now are the old school,' you may say. The use of top-boots for horseback riding is, however, becoming quite general. For weddings and dancing parties the popular boot is a patent leather congress with cloth top. They may be allowed to fit a little closer than other boots, because they are only worn for a few hours on smooth or carpeted floors, and not for twelve hours and upwards on rough roads, payements, etc., as most other boots are.

roads, pavements, etc., as most other boots are.

"How about slippers?"

"They can be worn a little shorter than a shoe, but should be easy over the toes, with a snug waist and instep. All patent leather shoes, by the way, should be warmed in cold weather before being put on, otherwise they will crack and bring, perhaps, unjust blame on the dealer. Ordinary boots and shoes should be kept in a moderately dry place and never in damp closets, where leather soon moulds and rots."

"What have you to say about heels?"

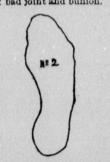
"They should, as a rule, be low, not only out of regard for the wearer's feelings, but for the longer wear of the boot or shoe. A young man, a customer, once remarked in the store: 'I don't want any such — flat heels,' referring to those on a pair I had shown him. There happened to be a clergyman in the store at the time, and he said: 'Do you allow such expressions,'' I told him that we could not dictate to customers.

'Do you allow such expressions?' I told him that we could not dictate to custom-

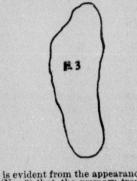
so that his feet should appear alike, and to give his short foot a chance to lengthen



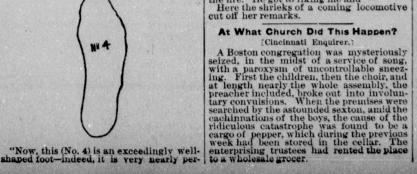
"Look at this (No. 1). The trouble with this foot was caused in great part, if not entirely, by a short shoe, which, disarrang-ing the toes and pressing out the joints, caused the excrescence you see at the left of the diagram. It is, you may say, a com-bination of bad joint and bunion.



"The peculiarity, almost deformity of this foot (No. 2) was in all probability caused entirely by an ill-shaped shoe when the



"It is evident from the appearance of this foot (No. 3) that the primary trouble was caused by a badly-fitting shoe, which pressed the toes under.



fect. Compare it, if you please, with the

Nº 5

The Largest Foot We Fit.

last. Considering its great size it is well

Nº 6

"This foot (No. 6) is unusually fat, but otherwise well shaped. Its owner has evi-dently treated it with the consideration it deserves.

Nº 8

ARTHUR OR APPLETON?

Mrs. Carroll at Atlanta, Ga.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

in this city one of the most remarkable women in the world, Mary Carroll by name,

At What Church Did This Happen?

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

"It requires a No. 12 shoe, made on a 131/

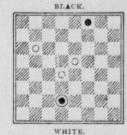
This (No. 5) is perhaps

CHARLES F. BARKER EDITOR. Boston, March 17, 1885. All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Now Ready,

"Barker's American Checker-Player." com-prising twenty-two openings, with 534 variations of the best analyzed play, together with thirty-five critical positions, twentytwo of which have been contributed to this work by the celebrated composers, Messrs. work by the celebrated composers, Messrs. Wardwell and Lyman, containing in all 179 pages, by Charles F. Barker, author of the "World's Checker Book," etc. It is handsomely bound in cloth. Price, \$1 (in bills, silver, currency or American postagestamps), post-paid. All orders promptly attended to. Address Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Any person sending three orders will receive one "American Checker-Player" free.

Chess and Checker Players' Headquare ters, 15 Pemberton square, Bostou.

Position No. 1176,



"And here (No. 8) is the foot of a man weighing about 280 pounds. Instep measurement, 11% inches; ball, 13 inches; heel, 5½ inches, It is, as you see, very ill-shapen, and was made so in a great measure, certainly, by badly-fitting shoes. It would not be very agreeable to have a foot of that kind tread on a pet corn, would it?

"Considering that a majority of civilized mankind wear boots or shoes fully two-thirds of their life, and that foot troubles, however slight, materially interferes with a man's happiness, is it not strange that men generally should pay so little attention to their own footwear and that of their families? Just step here a moment." So saying the led the way to the back part of the store, where a tall, slim young man, about 16 years of age, was being measured for a pair of shoes.

"Now look here," he continued, holding "Now look here," he continued, holding is a specific to the store, and that for their same tall, slim young man, about 16 years of age, was being measured for a pair of shoes.

"Now look here," he continued, holding is not the store, and here is a specific to the store, and here is a specific to the store is a specific to the st

Game No. 1917-"Glasgow."

out. In ease of that kind, as you will see, it is much better to encourage the short foot than discourage the long one. Such the corresponding to the control of the discourage the long one. Such that the control of t

Wright 7 Larkin 4 Drawn 4
Wright 13 Meserve 4 Drawn 15
Wright 7 Morrison 2 Drawn 11
Wright 3 Shaw 0 Drawn 0
Wright 6 Frost 0 Drawn 0

The State Championship. NEW YORK, February 28, 1885.

ers, wins and draws to count, for \$100 a side and the championship of the State of New York. This challenge will remain open one month from date for acceptance, and all replies must be accompanied with a forfeit or they will not be noticed. I will give or take expenses, to be mutually agreed on at the time of signing articles, and, as I mean business, I inclose you \$10 as a forfeit. Respectfully yours,

A. SCHARFER, M. D.

Mr. M. Downs of Buffalo writes: In answer to Mr. Mercer's note to you, I wish to state that Mr. Mercer and myself agreed to play a match of fifty games. The first night's play stood: Downs, 3; Mercer, 0; drawn, 1 game. Then Mercer wanted me to throw off these games and begin again. I declined, and, after forty-two games had been played, the score was: Downs, 12; Mercer, 3; drawn, 27 games. At the last sitting I was glad to get the match finished, after six weeks' play, and played poorly. He told Mr. Mugridge he was playing me a match, and expected to beat me more games than he did. He also told Mr. Webster he was playing me a match.

I wish, now, to say that I will play him a match "for fun" or "for money," to test who is the better player, ten games to be played at a sitting, and I shall wait very patiently for his answer.

in this city one of the most remarkable women in the world, Mary Carroll by name, whose occupation for fifteen years past has been that of a switch tender at the junction of the Southwestern and Central railroads. She lives in a house in the junction in the centre of which is a large switch with crank and windlass. Her duty is to change the rails for different trains by this windlass. She saw the first bar of iron laid on the road in 1838, and has been personally acquainted with every engineer on the road since that time. Her work may be watched thus: Here comes the train from Atlanta. She puts aside her pipe and knitting, removes the pin from the windlass, grasps the handle, throws herself forward and, with a grunt, puts the switch in position when the train comes by. Away down the Southwestern track is seen a train delayed, and in another direction there is the Central train on time. It looks as if there is to be a collision. The woman stands cool, with a strange glitter in her eye, her quick perception of danger causing her to be watchful. The switch is set and, seizing the red flag, she gives the signal to the engineers and the trains pass by safely, the passengers little dreaming that their safety has been directed by the hand of a woman. Her life story is romantic. She has had three husbands and is the mother of five children. One of her husbands, John Carroll, was switchman at that point in 1869. When he died Mrs. Carroll's name was put on the roll, and during the time she has held the place twenty night brakenen have been discharged. She has never had any accidents. "I come here at daylight and leave at dark," she said; "I use tobacco as a stimulant. Tim a Methodist and read the Bible regularly. I have the full vigor of youth and have lately had a proposal of marriage. I noticed a man laying around for some time. One day I asked him in to the fire. He got to liking me and"—

Here the shrieks of a coming locomotive cut off her remarks. (The Rambler.)
Hash is a noun, common—in boarding Hash is a noun, common—in boarding houses—often parsed and frequently declined, neuter gender, singular case. Hash is not mentioned in the Bible, although many authorities consider that it is referred to in the verse which speaks of Abraham's doing penance by going in for "sackcloth and hashes," and Shakespeare had it in mind when he wrote of "mincing matters." Hash is like a good many things in religiou—it has to be taken largely on faith. Many people object to it, when they are not in reality accustomed to anything better. Those who are continually clamoring for better fare should eat sawdust, which is really fine board.

Are These Future "Flood Sufferers ?"

Came No. 1914-"Fife." Game played at Haverhill, Mass., March 1, 1885, between Messrs. H. Z. Wright of Goston, Mass., and Lewis W. Meserve. Boston, Mass., Meserve's move.

Meserve's move.

11..15 6..13 21..14 17..21 4..8
23..19 29..25 10..17 19..15 29..25
9..14 8..11 31..26 7..10 8..11
22..17 25..22 8..11 14..7 25..29
5.. 9 11..15 18..15 2..11 11..15
26..23 32..28 11..18 26..22 29..25
9..13 15..24 23..14 12..16 15..18
24..20 28..19 1..6 18..14 25..29
13..22 4..8 27..23 11..25 14..9
24..20 28.19 1..6 18..14 25..29
13..22 4..8 27..23 11..25 14..9
25.. 9 22..18 3..8 20..4 6..13
15..24 13..17 23..18 25..29 18..22
28..19
Wright won,

Came No. 1915—Paisley.

White side by O. H. Richmond, played

White side by O. H. Richmond, played against Joseph Maize, in the now pending ten-game match by correspondence. Game 3.

NOTES BY MR. RICHMOND.

man's happiness, is it not strange that men generally should pay so little attention to their own footwear and that of their families? Just step here a moment." So saying he led the way to the back part of the store, where a tall, slim young man, about 16 years of age, was being measured for a pair of shoes.

"Now look here," he continued, holding up the young man's foot for inspection, "this young man has been growing too fast and wearing too short shoes. Look at this bunch. See," pressing the toes back slightly, and making the bunch still more prominent, "that was caused entirely by short shoes, and" glancing somewhat sternly at the young man "will last for life."

The young man gazed mournfully at his feet, and the interview came to an end.

ARTHUR OR APPLETON?

Missed a Sensation.

[Washington Letter in Baltimore Herald.]

About two weeks ago the habitues of the saloon at Willard's Hotel were rather

The following interesting game, which occupied two hours and a half, was played between Messrs. W. Bryden and D. G. MocKeivie in the return St. George's vs. St. Andrew's Club match, on the 29th inst. Bry-

The Responsible Position Occupied by

Total....36 10 hereby challenge any resident of this State ers, wins and draws to count, for \$100 a side and the championship of the State of

It is estimated that there are 30,000 mer unemployed in Cincinnati at the present time.

It is stated that the Texas Siftings, the

Police Gazette and the Christian at Work are all printed on the same press in New York City.

The circulation of the London World in

Canada will not be increased by its having said of the Canadian voyageurs in the Nile

they have been lazy and insubordinate to

the 1st of March he died.

the other side of the Rockies.

to think of it, that's just our case, too.

Professor Shaler of Harvard says that it

ment does not fall down within a few years,

nature is the soil beneath and around it.
In Portland, Me., 994 boys have volun-

tarily signed the triple pledge against in-

years from now, will have concluded that they were too young to make a binding de-

penses of the last Turkish war.

A romantic scribe thus describes the first

kiss of a newly-wedded couple: "Up the perfume swept avenue of love and under

the roseate archway of hymen they had

passed into the joy-lit realms of that higher

and holier existence where soul meets soul

a Southern railroad train. Marriages on railroad trains are getting to be common. Verily, the railroad traveller sees all phases of life

To Prevent Burying Alive.

WASHINGTON

Whatever is Said or Done

GROVER CLEVELAND,

CABINET

CONGRESS

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ACENTS WANTED.

ADDRESS THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Boston Meckly Globe.

BOSTON, MASS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1885.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Quite a number of subscriptions exfor their interest to examine their books to ascertain if any of their patrons are included. Will agents kindly ask each old subscriber to renew, and get as many new subscribers as they canf Remem ber that THE GLOBE allows a cash commission on both new subscriptions and renewals, and that all \$1 subscribers receive THE GLOBE 14 months. Send for sample copies and form a club.

THE GLOBE AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

the Agricultural Department of THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

Mr. Yeomans has been a contributor o the leading agricultural weeklies for several years, and is well known to the farmers of the United States as a rellable authority upon all agricultural sub-

answer any questions relating to farming that readers find it for their interest to

zero, Friday morning. We understand that they are not planting pease in and about St. Johnsbury.

been more than four centuries since this has been improved in any particular.

There is no reason why the English renresentative at Ambas Bay should take offence at the hauling down of the British flag by the Germans. When Earl GRAN VILLE hauls down the colors before Bis-MARCK in the House of Lords a two-penny consul in far-away Africa need not be over-

The Presbytery of New York has voted to retire Rev. Burchard on \$500 a year, and Russia has been stealthily advancing eastthat venerable echo of sentiments long ward for years. She has done this in spite their way to the British lines at Suakin dead will henceforth dwell in the secluded ways of life. If the Republicans had only known how he was loaded they would have famous "Ride to Khiva" the whole British maintain his authority by a system of terbeen willing to retire him on a larger salary years ago. Fate ordained otherwise, and retired the man and the party about the Since then, in spite of Nihilists' plots and If this be true it clearly shows what dessame time.

a loan of \$10,000,000 to spend in fighting China. As France is fighting simply to make China pay a debt in dispute, it looks as though, when China finally comes to settle, as she will probably be obliged to, the debt will have grown to pretty respectable proportions, for France will include every dollar spent, and a certain amount for every life | Suez canal and India. She wishes to con- the men fighting under Osman Digna are lost, in the bill.

carefully temper his reply to the criticisms With all these burdens on her hands, the British generals must be employed by made in General Grant's article on the Ireland in a ferment over cruel landlord Osman to keep up the proper discipline in battle of Shiloh. The people are not in a rule, the Scotch apathetic, her crops poor his army. But to cut a man's head off at mood, now, for anything which shall seem and her farms deserted, many of her fac- sunrise, even if that man be a dark-skinned like a vindictive attack on General GRANT. tories idle and thousands of workingmen We do not know that General Wallace pro- starving, England looks to Gladstone for being a son of a gun-is the most barbarous poses a reply in that vein, but a little can deliverance. Aided by a long and brilliant kind of barbarism. It is horrible; it is in tion will do no harm. Moreover, the criti- record as a statesman, and backed by excusable. The whole civilized world cisms made by General Grant seem to have national pride, he appeals for support, and should frown on Osman Digna, and Rev. been made in a friendly spirit and with no the representatives of the people come Joseph Cook should name kim in his lecother intention than the statement of hon- within fourteen votes of censuring him. A ture tomorrow. est opinions, so that the reply can well be made in the same kind mood.

that papers which do not approve of General | popularity. He looks to the East and sees | justify him in such an act, but to behead a GRANT's career as president should now ex- that steady tide of Russian advance on In- man at sunrise, before breakfast, is going press sympathy with him in his afflictions. dia, and, remembering the ancient hatred back to the brutal barbarism of the time of There is nothing strange about it. Very between the two nations, makes the occu- HENRY VIII. many people have honestly disagreed with pation of Merv a pretext for a stroke of ex-Speaker MARDEN of Lowell in policy to win back the people, and thus be accounted for in this way: OSMAN his political acts, but they would gain a new lease of power for himself. El Digna is pretty hard up for victuals. When exceedingly regret to see his valuable Mahdi and a tropical sun have made things newspaper property destroyed through the uncomfortably warm for the Soudan forces; machinations of designing villains, or his so like an adroit chess player, he has deterbodily health impaired by disease. The mined to castle Wolseley in Suakin for papers do not praise General Grant's mis- the time being, and play his strong game in that by the regular ration, and finds he has pool, emitting a dense volume of black takes; but they are willing to have these Afghanistan against Russia, horing to gain enough for a certain number of men. Then smoke from her chimneys, they rang the

BARRIOS' WAR CLOUD.

may seem small to persons familiar with things will look different. In brief, Eng- figures to figure on the short side. If this European warfare, and yet it promises to land cannot afford to go to war with Russia, bring serious results upon all the States or any other large power. She will not do save Guatemala. President Rufino Barit, either, unless there are greater provocatity, to figure up late each afternoon for the leavan.

This erected in a Welsh churchyard, is the following unique inscription:

OSMAN, speaking with the voice of humanity, to figure up late each afternoon for the leavan. RIOS of Guatemala has practically declared tions than exist now. There are the Boers war against Nicaragua by proposing a of South Africa and the ragged followers to go round, let the superfluous men be beconsolidation of the Central American of the Mahdi still to conquer. Like a bully States, an offer that Nicaragua cannot and a coward England fears to attack anyaccept while the treaty with this country thing of her size. is pending, and which she probably would not accept under any considerations. Although Barrios pretends he is doing this in the interest of all the republics. for mutual protection, there is but little

jealousy of Nicaragua, because of the prothan 2,000,000 are white. The republics whole proceeding on both sides. Employing to more than \$30,000,000 annually. It nothing but a case of great outrage should Send for Poster and Sample tempt us to interfere between them. tirely disappeared.

BLAINE's foolish meddling in the Chili-Peruvian matter was a good warning to us. handed demand and calls in foreign aid to they determined that the chances of suc warranted in taking part for self-protection. Thus far they have been almost uniformly The Monroe doctrine not only extends to orderly, interfering with the rights of no actual foreign interference, but it should one, and adopting only fair means to accom be construed to prevent any threatened plish their ends. Instances, of course, may movement in that direction.

If Barrios is working in the interests of are the exceptions that prove the rule. Inthe French ship canal, as it is more than stead of using force to prevent the manning probable he is, the sooner we know it and of the trains, they resorted to argument and put a stop to his career the better. Our persuasion. That they had a perfect legal Pacific ports are practically under the ex- and moral right to do this seems to be clusive control of American vessels, and universally conceded since the notable fail-American shipping finds more profit there ure in Pennsylvania a few years ago to than anywhere on the Atlantic. Should establish a law making it conspiracy to inwe allow France to open a canal across the stigate a strike. By general consent, since isthmus and keep that canal under her control, we should be at the mercy of that ing of political economists for many power in case of war. We cannot afford to years, workmen or any employes allow this. If a canal is to be built it should be under American control.

Viewed in this light, BARRIOS' demon stration may be more significant than it ap- attempts of the employers to make their pears. President Diaz of Mexico, who places good. The employers, in turn, are s one with the United States, has threat- done when and where they will, and on ened to declare war against Barrios if such terms as they choose. If the striking ne attempts to subjugate his neighbors. employes can, by moral suasion, prevent Owing to the ephemeral character of such the fruition of the employers' efforts, they outbreaks in Central America there is are at perfect liberty to do so, but must use small prospect of the belligerent president no intimidation. On the other hand, if the doing much. Should he persist in his designs it may be policy for us to step in. Un- the strikers to go back to work on terms til then it is our duty to watch things

When the Central American States can to do so. come together and mutually agree to consolidate under the rulership of a wise man, who has a reputation for fairness, no power The railroads refused to pay what the emon earth should object. It is the elevation of a petty tyrant against the will of a the employes decline to work until their majority of the citizens that makes BARRIOS' actions criminal.

CHEAP BREAD.

soldiers out of so many farmers that the pathy was entirely with the strikers. European agricultural interests must be neglected, there is a prospect of cheap flour and corn for several months to Mr. William H. Yeomans has kindly reports 676,000,000 bushels of wheat in tion to enforce the laws against polygamy the farmers' hands, March 1, 1885, has been destroyed by flood or winter kill- in full retreat. ing, the winter wheat sowed last fall from THE GLOBE readers, and will promises to yield well, and large areas will

season permits. From all these encouraging reports it seems staple crops cheaper, and still make money, scorn utterly an honest judgment. than any other country on the face of the upon this as well as upon a well-adminisaseful instrument, which is supposed to be tered government that our future pros- authority is proving triumphant. a cross between a sawhorse and a tricycle, perity must depend. While there is unused water power in the East and prairie oam thirty feet deep in the West waiting for men to come and use them, America will increase in population faster than any

ENGLAND IN THE EAST.

The more one reads about rumors of an approaching war between Russia and England the less definite information he gets. England knows and the world knows that of repeated protests from England. When tell tales of terrible suffering among the the late Colonel FRED BURNABY issued his Arabs, and say that Osman is only able to nation was stirred up to anger by Russia's rorism, which includes the beheading of a audacity, as the gallant colonel told it. few mutineers every morning at sunrise. poor credit, Russia has been going ahead, perate measures Osman Digna is obliged to and now holds possession of Merv, and adopt to keep his troops faithful. Disrethreatens to pounce upon Herat at any mo- garding the fact that a small army (and the ment. All this time England has been same cable despatch says Osman's army is storming and protesting to no purpose. Her very small) would be entirely wiped latest concessions to Russia make her the out by fall (when the British intend to laughing-stock of the world.

If she intends to do anything in the matter at all now is the time for her to act. business is that these men are be-She holds Gibraltar, the Bosphorus, the headed at sunrise. We are aware that trol central and southern Africa, as well not high-minded, brave, honest, intelligent as the Soudan, and her policy in Canada men, like those who make up the army of the Nile expedition, tells of a strange cus-General LEW WALLACE will do well to and Australia is as aggressive as ever. few days later he escapes from a disagree- If Osman beheaded these traitors at sunset, able row with BISMARCK by a humble apology, and now he looks around to find after dinner, no one could complain. In The Lowell Courier thinks it is wonderful some expedient that shall renew his old fact, the custom of civilized warfare would

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

The great railroad strike in the West, which has absorbed the attention of laboring men and capitalists from one end of the country doubt that his conduct is prompted by to the other, develops several very interesting facts in the industrial development of America. First of all, those who stop to not 3,000,000 population, of which less serve the air of business that pervades the have been on friendly terms with the ers and employes treat the subject in a de-United States, our trade with them amount- liberate, calculating manner, with due attention to cause and effect. The old method is our policy to continue on good terms, and of flying into a passion and venting spite, without regard to results, has almost en-

The strikers, instead of rushing headlong into the movement, have carefully considered all the bearings. Before striking be found of violations of the law, but they whatever are at perfect liberty to strike, providing only that they do no resort to force or like means to hinder the mutually satisfactory to the employers and those returning, then they have the right

Thus far, these principles seem to have governed the great strike just ended. ployes consider just compensation. In turn, demands were complied with. That they did not calculate wholly without their host in making the strike is shown by the fact that the great corporations have later days. Unless the crops for 1885 prove very poor | yielded to their terms. In the imor there is a general foreign war, making | mediate vicinity of the strikes, public sym-

FRIGHTENED MORMONS.

News from Salt Lake City conveys the come. The Department of Agriculture gratifying intelligence that the determinahas had a wonderfully good effect. The against 512,000,000 bushels a year legal authorities secured a few convictions, ago. Besides this, all the large storehouses | and the "saints" became less boastful and and elevators of the West are well filled, less defiant. One or two more convictions and the mills have large quantities of flour removed whatever doubts they had ever unsold. Corn is also cheap and very plenty. had that the courts were in earnest, and Except in a few localities where the crop several of the boldest of the elders are now

The law well enforced has terrors for the Mormons, such as could hardly have been be sowed to spring wheat as soon as the hoped for considering the discouraging circumstances. Until recently it has seemed well-nigh impossible to secure a jury not that we are in no danger of starving to made up in part of polygamous individuals death. We can raise cereals and all other who would snap their fingers at oaths and

But Judge ZANE and District Attorney globe. It is our ability to do this that has Dickson went out to Utah. They demade the United States a home for the poor termined that the law should be vindipatent for a wheelbarrow. Good. It has and oppressed of all nations; and it is cated, and, presto! all is changed. Without the aid of the military arm the civil

Let the good work go on, and the more thorough the better. 'The "twin relic of barbarism" is the worst blot on our civilization today, and, until the work of Judge ZANE began, was increasing at a rate quite appalling. It cannot be stamped out any too soon, at best, and there should be no faltering or hesitation in taking advantage

of the favorable start now inaugurated.

The cable brings the news that deserters from Osman Digna's camp, who have made

begin fighting again) by beheading a few every day, the worst feature of the WOLSELEY. Different means than used by

after supper, or in the middle of the day,

We can hardly credit the story, but it may he gets up early in the morning he may look over the salt camel and dates, and figure out about how much he can allow to be consumed that day. Then he divides

sink out of sight in presence of his great military achievements, and they regret his loss of property and infinitely more his loss of health.

popularity by hostility in a quarter that has always won approval from Englishmen. So the Thames is crowded with transports, the military is full of activity, everybody them beheaded before breakfast. It is the of a many with President of the supposed by them beheaded before breakfast. It is the behave them beheaded before breakfast. It is the behave the military achievements, and they regret his always won approval from Englishmen. So the Thames is crowded with transports, them beheaded before breakfast. It is the behave the more probable that Osyan is not much of a property and infinitely more his loss of property and inf talks of a war with Russia, and GLADSTONE is cheered by the people.

probable that OSMAN is not much of a mathematician, and that he finds it impospeople to discover the fact that the election Central America looms up on the world's As a little piece of stage effect it is charm-horizon with a brand-new war cloud that ing. When it comes to fighting Russia of men tally, but he knows just enough of the comes to fighting Russia. next day. If he doesn't have rations enough

Good citizens of Moluncus, Me., are much agitated by rumors of a "lunksoos," or "Indian devil," being in the woods of that vicinity, A "lunksoos" bears about the any other men." same relation to a "loup cervier" that the latter bears to a common cat. The size of the amount and quality of the liquor taken All of the Central American States have consider the details of the strike will obuals who have been detained in the woods as elephants. Experienced hunters and ing as it is among its nocturnal haunts. The voice of a lunksoos is said to be a strong soprano of great compass. Whenever one chooses to sing, it is sure to receive attention. As a vocalist the lunksoos commands more respect than a prima donna. No audience was ever known to hiss a lunksoos.

What is the matter with Turkey? Scarcely a flash comes over the cable that does not bring us tidings of fresh insurrections in some of the provinces. It is not on account of its large size and the difficulty which the Sultan has in reaching distant provinces, because the United States could take care of the nation as easily as our citizens can the bird, its namesake. Can it be that the government is corrupt and distasteful to the people? That can hardly be, for England has given tonic to the "Sick Man" for many years. And England is very strict in suppressing sedition in Ireland.

President CLEVELAND will receive the hearty approval of all good citizens on his determination to reduce the force of clerks the work. It has long been suspected that toxicating liquors, tobacco and profanity.

much more help was paid for than the good I wonder how many of these boys, ten much more help was paid for than the good of the service required, and that vast amounts of the people's money were paid away with no corresponding benefit in re-

Military men are particularly anxious to have General Grant complete the war engaged. The work will certainly have great value in making up a final history of the war, and General GRANT's pluck in continuing under the discouraging circumstances shows that he has a commendable

England seems not to be in such great haste to declare war against Russia as might have been expected under a similar provocation, or rather pretence of provocation, a few years ago. The roar of the British lion is remarkably feeble in these

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Some of the readers of the New York Graphic have been voting on the comparative merits of the great men America has produced. According to the returns Washmost popular, and then come Emerson and Hawthorne; curiously enough, Cooper considered the best crator, and then comes ord, William M. Singerley, emulates Horace Patrick Henry, leading Clay and Phillips. | Greeley and cultivates cows. His two-year-Longfellow of course leads the poets; it is old heifer, Constance S., has just won him curious that Poe gets five times as many fame by giving seventy-two pounds of milk otes as Holmes and seven times as many in a day. He should transpose the letters as Lowell.

Reno, Cal., has a man 8 feet 7 inches in she is indeed a jewel. height. Great reno-wn is doubtless his fate
as soon as the dime museum men hear of
burg reporter that James' health hasn't

Young Mr. Fox of Rondout, N. Y., declares hat he eloped with another man's wife him crazy. Probably her husband knew enough not to eat his young wife's pastry, and she took revenge on him palming it off on poor Fox. Justice to labor kills off socialism and communism.—[Washington (D. C.) Crafts-

of life

"Don't you owe your God anything, Mr. Grinnell?" asked a deacon of the Baptist church, who was sitting in the corner on an empty nail keg, and who until that time had remained silent listening to the stories of the others, and to the old settler enumerate his many debts. The old man looked at the deacon a moment, stroking his grizzly beard, evidently in profound meditation: "Yes, deacon; I do, by gosh! Yes; I do owe the Lorid a heap; but he ain't a crowdin' me like the rest of my creditors."—[Williamsport Breakfast Table. communism.—[Washington (D. C.) Craftsman.

When at last it dawned upon the pedagogues that English was a language, or rather in their significant phrase, a vulgar tongue, and they set themselves to giving rules for the art of writing and speaking it correctly, they attempted to form these rules upon models furnished by the Latin language. From this heterogeneous union sprang that hybrid monster known as English grammar, before whose fruitless loins we have sacrificed for nearly 300 years our children and the strangers within our gates.—[Richard Grant White.

It is announced on unofficial authority that Mr. Frelinghuysen's alleged foreign policy has been sold to a New Jersey huckster, who will use it as a cranberry measure.—[Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

The glazing record has been lowered by a

(American Homeopathist.)
The prize of 40,000 francs offered by the French Academy for some certain test of death, to prevent people from being buried alive, was given to a physician who announced that on holding the hand of the supposed dead person to a strong light, if who will use it as a cranberry measure.—
[Philadelphia Press (Rep.)
The glazing record has been lowered by a Minneapolis man with the euphonious name of Blixt. In twelve hours he put in 4320 lights of glass, the actual working time being 7 hours 31 minutes 20 seconds.

A Canadian voyageur, just returned from the Nile expedition, tells of a strange custiving; if it does not rise life is extinct, tom he noticed at an Arabian funeral. Some Hope for Kentucky After All. When the body was put into the grave a Cincinnati Enquirer,

A couple of Kentucky neighbors killed sheep was laid beside it to prevent hunger in the next world, and ten cents placed in each other recently in a quarrel about a dog. Mr. Bergh can rest assured that his services will never be needed in Kentucky so long as the natives take the deep interest in their domestic animals that signalizes them at present. the mouth of the corpse to pay its passage

ferry. Evidently there is no competition on the Styx or the price would be lower. Chili has discarded the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of the State, and has bunced perfect liberty to all forms of Christian faith. The oath of the president, at his accession to office, no longer binds him to the support of the "Roman Apos-

over the river of death. At this rate Charon must be making a good thing out of his

A curious coincidence is that noted by the San Antonio Times, which says that in Orange there lives a prominent citizen who is related to President Cleveland. His wife is related to Vice-President Hendricks They have an only son whose name is Hendricks Cleveland.

A prayer credited to Dr. Lyman Beecher which the St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks will hit many Republicans today: "Oh, Lord, disrespect those who are set to rule over us; to walk): and we particularly pray that they may not

A Mule Who Couldn't Wait. [Chlcago Times.]
Military red tape required the appoint

> The Editor's Wife Tries Her Hand. (Burlington Free Press.)
>
> A child was born in an Illinois town recently with one of its legs entirely black, Nature has plainly indicated the professional career of that infant. P. S.—The other leg was black, too.

Preferred Spigots to Bigots. The minister (reproachfully): "Ah, James, I'm sorry to see this! I thought you were a steadfast teetotaler!" James (who is too full to walk): "Sho I am, sir, but I'm no a bigot-

when the first steamer that crossed the ocean, the Savannab, approached Liverpool, emitting a dense volume of black smoke from her chimneys, they rang the She Can't Be a Real Woman Then.

BEECHER ON THE TURF.

Issue Joined With Him by an Auditor.

On a handsome head-stone, recently erected in a Welsh churchyard, is the fol-The Improvement of Horses by the Deterioration of Men.

> His Orthodoxy as Detailed in His Own Language.

expedition that "from their first starting BROOKLYN, March 15.-The war that is being waged in Brooklyn upon the Coney Island pool-sellers, and which has led to the a degree that would never be tolerated in imprisonment without bail of the popular hotel-keeper. Paul Bauer, was the indirect Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts wants a law "prohibiting the sale to children of tobacco, that giant-killer, which killed Senators Hill and cause of a rather sensational episode in Plymouth Church this morning. Mr. Beecher's Carpenter, and now is killing the greatest general that ever lived—dying of starvation developed at the expense of the human ecause his mouth has been stopped by a race was contradicted from one of the pews, and the preacher's response led to In Hamilton, Ga., there resides a gentle-man of robust constitution to whose system egg is poison. The presence of egg in anyguides are of the opinion that the animal is thing he eats nauseates him, and less than not so large by daylight and in the clear—the twentieth part of an egg has made him text was Romans, xiv., 22: "Hast thou sick for days. To handle broken eggs blisters his fingers, and to eat a single egg he thinks would kill him.

faith? Have it to thyself before God. Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth." Mr. Last April James Reed of New Orleans Beecher said:

was bitten on the left hand by a mad dog. Romans is occupied largely in Christian Romans is occupied largely in Christian casuistry. Casuistry, as I understand it, is the application of governing principles to special cases. Civilization and refinement of society bring up questions of what is right and what wrong, what may and may not be done. We are apt to think this is beyond parallel. But, no. The questions of casuistry in the time of the apostles were more vital than now, because there was a greater difference between the upper and under strata in society. In the earlier day men eked out the exigencies of language by the use of symbols, especially in religion. In analogy with God's whole method of instruction the apostle simply points to qualities in our consciousness which we are to employ, and then determine for ourselves what is right and wrong. A man in harmony with God has knowledge and liberty of understanding and choosing. He is responsible to God, and you have no right to meddle with him. He restrains it by saying this liberty that comes with He cauterized the wound, and in the course of three weeks it was all healed. From then till the 26th of February he suffered no inconvenience therefrom, but at that time symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and on the 1st of March ne died.

Ouida says, "A girl's love must never be begged, but conquered." Too much stress must not be placed upon this statement, however. We do not say that Ouida would misrepresent, but she may have forgotten, you know. One cannot remember forever the experiences of one's youth.—[Boston Transcript] "The silver-throated sagebrush songstress," is what they call Emma Nevada on "We have entered into journalism," says a Maryland editor in his introductory, "not for pecuniary gain, but from a love of literary labors." Shake, brother! We never ooked at it in that light before, but come

is to be exercised under two general direcwill be a wonder if the Washington monu- tions-first, wisdom, knowledge; second, unless extraordinary pains are taken to protect its foundation, of such a slippery self from your fellow-man because you know more, and still less because you have Administer that liberty by a benevolent instinct of the effect it will have on the inferior classes. That is the substantial philosophy that pervades the apostolic instruction, the ascertainment of what is right by the reason, then the administration of what is right by love.

the reason, then the administration of what is right by love.

The application of this is manifold. I feel it every day. I know a great many things—think I do, and that's all anybody knows—that I don't think it would be wise for me to preach to ignorant people. Indeed I have observed that things I believe to be false, but that other men believe to be true and preach to the people, do do some good. More than that, while we are all of one mind as to the benefits of truth, yet when we look back on history we find God has developed the race not by absolute knowledge but by imagination, and from age to age cision on such weighty questions.

A Catholic convent for colored women in Baltimore has thirty-two professed nuns, two novices and one postulant.
In Russia every railway ticket has two sums upon it. For instance, if the price of the ticket is thirteen rubles, the ticket would show thirteen and three, and the price of the ticket would be sixteen rubles; look back on fistory we find God his developed but by imagination, and from age to age each generation is obliged to slough the old ideas off. They have done their work, and growing knowledge has made them no longer permissible. They are dropped just as last summer's leaves are dropped in autumn, having done their work and become food for next year's growing. And the race has gone up stage by stage with imaginations of truth, with philosophies that had in them some benefit.

Now how shall a man in whose congregation there are philosophers, scholars, musicians, artists, persons of exquisite education, preach so that they shall feel that he is their teacher without at the same time delivering things that will be misunderstood by the ignorant so they will go astray? Suppose there has been a conception of God as tyrannical, and in order to take that out of the way of those that might be the explanation of which is that the three rubles is a special tax by the government upon the railway travellers to pay the expenses of the last Turkish war.

Under the English school system children can take half time in order to spend the other half in factories and shops, or on farms, to learn industrial pursuits. Over 100,000 children were thus taught last year. It is very significant that these children have made as much progress in their studies as those who spend six hours in school.—(Andover Review.

A rementic scribe thus describes the first

on limpid waves of ecstatic feeling, and hearts touch hearts through the blended channel of lips in rapture linked." Gosh! I undertake to take away those elements New York Sun: A public school teacher of the divine nature and present him in the I undertake to take away those element ington leads the list of public benefactors, with Lincoin a close second; Franklin comes third, with about half as many votes as Lincoin gets. Of writers, Irving is the list of public benefactors, asked her class to define oscillation: First pupil (girl)—To have extremes meet. Second pupil (boy)—To kiss, Third pupil (big boy)—To form into squares, Fourth pupil when I take them away they seem to think (girl)—To love very much. Fifth pupil (big girl)—Why, to swing your partner. Teacher—We will try another lesson.

The proprietor of the Philadelphia Recthere isn't anything to be revered.
Or take the question of special providences. As understood by the uninstructed it is one thing; as understood by those that have now got a side light of science interpreting God and His methods, the superior

of her name and call her "Consistency," for been better for many years. His favorite

brug reporter that James neath has to him.

A woman suffrage lecturer recently brought down the house with the following argument: "I have no vote, but my groom has. I have a great respect for that man in the stables, but I am sure if I were to go to him and say, John, will you exercise the franchise?" he would reply, 'Please mum, which horse be that?"

Five presidents of the United States have been of Scotch-Irish descent, two of Scotch, one of Welsh, one of German and twelve of English.

A dentist in Walla Walla, Cal., was surprised recently to see a young lady he was operating on swallow one of his tools. That might be called a "filling diet."

St. Albans Messenger: Canada turns out 58,000,000 pounds of cheese from factories every year. All they have to do is show the cheese to the door and away it skips.

Vonng Mr. Fox of Rondout, N. Y., declares

an account of the birth of a bouncing boy baby on a railroad train between Norwalk and New York. On another page is an actual that men cannot understand till they are because she gave him cake, which made count of the death of a man in a sleeper on grown up to them. And therefore a great many have said: "Oh, Mr. Beecher! He don't believe these things that he preaches. He has got way ahead. He understands about the Bible and atheism and agnosticism, and he's in sympathy with those things."

There never was anything truer. I am in

There never was anything truer. I am in sympathy with advanced views on the inspiration of Scripture. I am in sympathy with the men that are agnostics, but are deep and moral and earnest men. I am in sympathy with the men that are agnostics, but are deep and moral and earnest men. I am in sympathy with men that are atheists. If there be one region that their thoughts have travelled and I have not, I am sorry for them. But after all, as the result of growing reflection, I am a profound believer in the sacred Scripture, and in an inward doctrine of its inspiration. And while I see how human understanding is limited, and that men don't know half as much as they thought they did, I am in sympathy with agnosticism. And so, as I have many things in common with what might be called advanced liberals, I am after all most profoundly religious in my views and sense of what is needed for mankind. And if I forbear and withhold, it is that I may carry people with me little by little as we teach children, as the sanctuary is a school which should lead men on, not bring them so suddenly from old beliefs that they will fall into the gulf of infidelity, but laying a plank here and there to help them on and up by a process that involves their own development and the elaboration of their own natures.

They say that I am not orthodox. If there

They say that I am not orthodox. If there is any thing that I thank God for it is that I am not, if the test of orthodoxy be the "confession of faith." But if these higher views of God and mankind and of God's love as the great atoning element come in

I am Profoundly Orthodox. The whole Bible was writen to lift up low and vulgar men to a higher spirituality, theological views and teachings. But there is always this difficulty between exoteric

is always this difficulty between exoteric and esoteric teaching, which you can't explain to the uninstructed very easily without the charge of insincerity, and which needs no explanation to those that have risen to clearer thought.

Well, it runs not alone in that direction. There are difficulties which attend growing civilization. The first impulse always is, when men throw off, to throw off everything, and their weakness comes in and multitudes perish because they never take on anything else. The true method is to show men there is a better way. Christian liberty in regard to customs of society is full of questions. How far shall luxury be carried? If you interpret that word by animalism I am opposed to it, But if it means giving food to the imagination and reason, and the higher elements of man I am in favor of it. In regard to dress, I am in favor of beautiful dress and beautiful colors and I think it is one of the mis-

when they had a freer form of dress and one of brilliant colors, I think it was magnificient. I wish the time might come when we might get it again. I would like to flame out myself, but it's too late. I hold the same to be true in regard to the table. There is a law in every man; no man has a right to load his table at the expense of I his stomach, and it is not to be done in such a way as to mislead men of humbler position. Take the range of amusements. If there was only one bowling alley in a small village and that was behind a pot-house where rough fellows resorted and my boy wanted to go there, I wouldn't let him. Not because there is any harm in bowling alleys. Circumstances alter cases. I would not advise a young man to

Go Into Billiard Saloons where men of doubtful character resort

largely, and where there are temptations, not from any abstract objection to billiards, not from any abstract objection to billiards, for I have a table in my own house in the country. The way to cure billiard saloons is for all Christian families able to do it to have a table in their house, and make it domestic. But you say the children will see yours, and they have none in their house, and they will go to bad places to play Well, you can't help that. There are hotels enough in New York; men are not obliged to go to low dives, but if they want the stimulus of such places they will go. In games of every kind this is the law. If you squander time on them, they are a detriment and we are to consider while senti-

lers in different places. What may be wrong in Brooklyn may be right in Elmira, and so on.

I don't think there is any harm in horse racing, to the horse in the first place, but to the man a good deal. Men and newspapers say we ought not to stand in the way of men that are developing horses. But I say it is very poor economy to feed horses with young men. I suppose before the millennium there will be such circumstances where you can test the speed of horses without any ill effect. But when I look at the administration of race courses and see what the effects are on the young and easily tempted, no matter how line the horses are, I can't afford to waste a whole generation of young men for the sake of getting one-tenth of a second off a trotter's time. It is said if you have pools on the course, and they are properly administered, what is the use of playing righteous overmuch and interfering. If you interfere with them you break up the courses themselves. Aha, don't that tell a story? You can't sustain a race-track without gambling, and you can't sustain gambling without drawing in young men and clerks and men that can't afford to lose their bets, and yet are tempted to it and emasculated of almost every virtue. Everything that makes it proper to open schools, to build churreles, to establish purity of bing that makes it proper to open schools, build churches, to establish purity of ourts, everything that makes

Morality in Public Procedure. all come to hear and say these things are to

all come to bear and say these things are to be condemned, and no false appeals to our reason or magnanimity ought to weigh with us. They are bad. They are administered by men not good. The consequences are mischief. Abstractly there is no more harm in running one horse against another than one boy against another. But as an institution under our experience we see that unless they are carefully administered they may improve the breed of horses by the deterioration of men.

A voice—It is not true.

Mr. Beecher—What ain't true? What I say is true. In a thundering emphasis, too. (Applause.) I have sympathy with everything that enlarges a man. I have taught that largeness and self-control in a superior liberty is that which Christianity ought to produce. But I insist upon it that liberty shall be so administered that it shall not tempt the ignorant to error, but teach and inspire and lift them up, and that doctrine I shall teach. (Applause.) That will do now.

When Christ was coming into Jerusalem they tried to make him stop the shouts of the people, and he said: "If you stop the people the very stones will cry out." Now and then there is an occasion that I think a demonstration in religious assemblies is a good thing, and if there ever was an occasion when it was a good thing, I think it is today, and on that particular subject.

If you ask what rule can we have, I say none, but a principle, which is larger than a rule always. Am I to go to balls? I don't know. Undge for yourself, or your parents for you. May I go to the theatre? I don't know. Who are you—what are the circumstances? It turns on many things. The effect on you and others must be considered. "He that is without faith is damned." That is, without conviction. If you go carelessly without considering the effect on you and your fellow-men, it is wicked, but if you feel you have a right to go to any of the higher forms of amusement, act according to what the moral effect dictates to you.

A TALKING PIANO

That Will Utter Sentences Under a Frenchman's Manipulation.

In one of the front parlors of the Belvedere House has been set up a bewildering jumble of levers, springs, rods and pipes around a bellows capable of holding about hair a businer of wind, and all on a daintry carved and completely gilded table. The affair is called a talking piano, and has just been brought to this country by the Societe Anon de Vienna.

Next to the bellows pipe is a wooden box

"Now say Maria," said the master Frenchman.

This time the machine got in good work with the windmill on the roll.

"Philadelphia," said the Frenchman, triumphatly.

This time the little woman fairly pounced upon the levers. The lips, the jaw, the tongue, and all had to be worked. It was a great test. One screw fell out and one spring flew out and hit a spectator on the head. Then the spectators were asked to suggest a word. Some said "Blaine." The little woman approached the keystimidly, for it was a new word. She didn't get wind enough in the bellows, and it sounded like a whisper from the dim future. The piano closed the exhibition by rattling off a long word, and the spectators were asked if they understood it. No one did. Then they were told that the piano had said, "Adieu. Thank you."

young Irishman, still under forty, who is now serving his first term. His name is John J. O'Neil and he comes from St. Louis. His brain is charged with the purest of Irish wit, and his phiz alone would set a grave-yard laughing. It is a small dark face, with short stubs of black whiskers peeping out of each cheek, and a brown moustache hanging imply down under a nose whose tip looks as though it was pulled up by an invisible string fastened to the crown of his head. His face has a high forehead, and the head of which it is the frontispiece is covered with a thick growth of brownblack hair. O'Neil has a straight slender form, a bright black eye and a temperament as jovial as Bacchus and as lively as that of Mercury. He jumps about the house from one member to another, telling stories, and laughter attends his every visit. He sometimes speaks, and the House now pricks up its ears whenever he takes the floor. John J. O'Neil has had a curious career. He started life as a newsboy and wharf-rat in St. Louis. He saved his money, got in some way a common school education, and finally engaged in manufacturing. He became very popular in his district, and was sent to the Legislature. Here he made a reputation, and two years ago was elected to Congress. He is a wildower, and has a little boy of 6 with bim here at Washing-law.

TAMING AN ELEPHANT.

Ajax, One of Forepaugh's Beasts, Causes Trouble.

Swinging Him in Mid-Air and Walking on Him to Conquer His Spirit.

After Days of Torture, with Tears in His Eyes. He Submits.

[Philadelphia Times.]

It took a dozen men five days of last week to break the spirit of a vicious elephant in the winter quarters of Adam Forepaugh's menagerie. Early in February one of Mr. Forepaugh's European agents bought four lephants and shipped them to this cou The huge beasts reached New York two weeks ago, and were at once transferred to Philadelphia. Three were docile, but he other, Ajax, is a tusker, eight feet high

the other, Ajax, is a tusker, eight feet high and vicious.

On reaching this city he became sullen, but Jack Forepaugh, who has charge of the winter quarters, believing that the brute would become good natured in a day or two, hitched him to a post and locked him up for the night. A few hours later Ajax broke his chains, butted down the iron-bound door of his room, and rushed into an apartment in which a dozen of the more peaceable elephants live. He attacked a performing elephant named Bazie, and a desperate fight began. Five or six of the small elephants broke loose. Their frightened cries soon excited every animal in the buildings, and the air was filled with roars that aroused the neighborhood. The night keepers were afraid to attempt to separate Ajax and Bazie, who were trumpeting and charging at each other with great fury. When their huge bodies came together at the end of every rush the shock could be felt throughout the place.

Jack Forepaugh was sent for but hefore

an elephant hock—a spike and a hock on a stout handle—he ran between the furious beasts and ordered Bazie back. Bazie obeyed, but the blood of the new elephant was up and he charged on the man, who sluded him and fastened the hook in the beast's ear. Ajax turned and bore down apon him. The trainer stabbed him with the spike and dodged behind a post. Ajax butted the post down as though t was a reed. The other men ran to Mr. Forepaugh's assistance and assailed the elebant from so many points that he paused rresolute. During that pause a chain was assed about one of his hind legs and fasened to an anchoring ring. This rendered tim almost helpless. His other legs were obbled and he was left alone until dayight, Bazie being driven off to another part the quarters.

light, Bazie being driven off to another part of the quarters.

On Tuesday morning Ajax was as sullen and vicious as ever. Bad elephants sometimes remain in this mood for days, and no man can approach them with safety. Until such an elephant's spirit is broken he is worse than useless. Steps were at once taken to convince Ajax that he must obey his keepers. Of the thirty-six elephants under Forepaugh's care none was as hard to subdue as Ajax.

The work of conquering the proud spirit of Ajax began at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning and ended shortly before noon yesterday. Beating has no effect on a mad elephant. It only renders him more stub-

morning and ended shortly before noon yesterday. Beating has no effect on a mad elephant. It only renders him more stubborn and wicked. The breaker's only hope is to convince such an animal that he is powerless against man. That accomplished, the beast becomes as docile as elephants ever are. On Tuesday morning four hawsers were passed through immense pulleys attached to beams under the roof. Then a set of harness, shaped something like a monster shawl strap, was fastened about Ajax's defiant body. The leather straps, which were three-ply thick, covered small chains. All the leather plates were copper riveted and a foot wide. Ajax looked as though he were in armor after being encased. Three hours were spent in getting the harness on him, and during the job he slightly injured two of the keepers.

Through iron rings, supported by great chains, were passed the hawsers. Then a dozen men grasped two of the lines of rope that passed through pulleys, and before Ajax knew it his hind feet were six feet above the ground, and he stood on his front ones in the most approved performing elephant style. For a moment he was paral. ones in the most approved performing ele-phant style. For a moment he was paralastonishment, but sur

chamber about the size and shape of a cheap lemon. From this a pipe, curved upward, allows the air to escape, thus supplying the place of the nose in the pronunciation of the letters m and n. Within another small box adjacent to all the others is a thin strip of alleged hippopotamus' bone with rubber on one side, which produces the tone. The inventor has supplied the place of the teeth by an arrangement in the larynx, and gets a polite French roll on the letter ry by means of a small windmill which is shifted into the current by a lever.

There are fourteen keys which regulate the sounds, and with these and three side keys, which move the lower lip, the tongue and the was lowered, so that he might rest his legs, but none of the men were allowed to approach or worry him. In the evening he was lowered and fed, and allowed to spend the night on the ground, thinking over the indignities that had been put upon him.

After his breakfast on the following morning he was trussed up as before. He resisted, but his efforts were unavailing. He was trussed up as before. He resisted, but his efforts were unavailing. He was trussed up as before. He resisted, but his efforts were unavailing. He was trussed up as before. He resisted, but his efforts were unavailing. He was towered, springs and levers. It is said that the piano is the product of the continuous labor and study from 1823 to 1865 of two members of the same family, whose name is withheld by the owners. In 1865 it was exhibited to the King of Bavaria.

This history and the description of the machine were supplied yesterday, by a sever. An anchor was sunk five feet in the ground and fed, and allowed to approach or worry him. In the evening he was lowered, so that he might rest his legs, but none of the might of approach or worry him. In the evening he was lowered and fed, and allowed to approach or worry him. In the pixel his legs, but none of the might on the ground, thinking over the hidge, but his efforts were unavailing. He was a stout-spirited brute, however, and

from 1823 to 1865 of two members of the same family, whose name is withheld by the owners. In 1865 it was exhibited to the King of Bavaria.

This history and the description of the machine were supplied yesterday, by a curly-haired Frenchman, who said it made him sweat to talk English. Then a very slim little woman, with her hair combed straight back, and with an abstracted-looking face and a brown dress, came in and sat down behind the piano, with her foot on the bellows pedal. Her arm accidentally struck one of the keys. There was a shuffle and a rattle among the springs and the rods, a quiver of the big rubber lips, and the spectators were startled by a voice very similar to that made when a hen tries to squawk immediately after the head has been partially cut off. The Frenchman smiled and said "he vas a misteck." The operator frowned and tightened one of the screws.

"Now," said the Frenchman, "say papa."
The little woman began to shake like a birch tree in an Iowa cyclone, her hands flew up and down on the jaw keys, the tongtu keys, and some of the other keys, and the piano cried "papa!" as a 600-pound infant might.

"Now say Maria," said the master Frenchman.

This time the machine got in good work

(No thwestern Miller.)
S. A. Dalrymple of the Dalrymple farm at Casselton. D. T., recently said:
"We had this year 32,000 acres in wheat and 2000 acres (enough fo feed the stock) in oats. Nine successive crops have been raised off this land, and this year our wheat averaged fourteen, fifteen and six. ats. One screw fell out and one spring flew out and hit a spectator on the head. Then the spectators were asked to suggest a word. Some said "Blaine." The little woman appreached the keystimidly, for it was a new word. She didn't get wind enough in the bellows, and it sounded like a whisper from the dim future. The piano closed the exhibition by rattling off a long word, and the spectators were asked if they understood it. No one did. Then they were told that the piano had said, "Adieu. Thank you."

The Coming Congressional Wit. (Cleveland Leader.)

The coming funny man of Congress is a young Irishman, still under forty, who is now serving his first term. His name is John J. O'Neil and he comes from St. Louis. His brain is charged with the purest of Irish wit, and his piniz alone would set a graveyard laughing. It is a small dark face, with short stubs of black whiskers peeping out of each cheek, and a brown moustache hanging imply down under a nose whose tiplooks as though it was pulled up by an invisible string fastened to the crown of his head. His face has a high forehead, and the head of which it is the frontispiece is covered with a thick growth of brownblack hair. O'Neil has a straight slender form, a bright black eye and a temperament as jovial as Bacchus and as lively as constant and the content of the summer fallowing the summer fallow, etting about soon acres lie idle each season till it has all add rest. We expect that after the sum mer fallowing the yield will be from twenty of the will be gin to summer fallow, etting about averaged fourteen, fifteen and six wheat averaged fourteen, fifteen and six ween bushels to the acr. Next year we will begin to summer fallow, etting about averaged fourteen, fifteen and six ween bushels to the acr. Next year we will begin to summer fallowing the wield will be from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

"The 24,000 acres are divided into the same in divided into sections of 2000 acres are divided into sections of 2000 acres are divided into sections of 2000 ac for four cents more, after the shipping expenses are allowed for, than at Duluth.

Unconscious Agony.

Unconscious Agony.

[Buffalo Express.]

We learn from the Utica Herald that "It is a painful fact that Harvard University has voted to dispense with Greek as a universal requirement for entrance examinations, and has thus scored another victory for the anti-Greek party." Painful it is, of course; we may say indeed distressing; perhaps even agonizing. And yet we venture the opinion that of the 60,000,000 people who may at this moment inhabit the North American continent some 59,999,555 are totally unconscious of the deep and lancinating pain which they suffer on this account.

The Proposed Canal Across Nicaragua.

Foreign Policy of the United States for a Century and Its Results.

Schemes of Alexander Hamilton---Spanish Bribery.

New York, March 13.—The Nicaragua people must have reason to lament that Arthur's administration ever opened diplomatic negotiations with them on the subject of a canal. Central America has had but little to thank the United States for yet has been deluded with false hopes from Mexico had hardly become free twenty years when the Americans, in their anxiety to get another patch for slaves to till, declared war on behalf of Texas, and took the fairest and richest portion of Mexico away, and also the Pacific Territories and States. This war was hardly done when a variety of schemes against Central America were projected in our country. Walker, a New orieans editor, who had gole to Coment the new society, started an expedition first for Sonora, and afterward for Nicaragua. These expeditions had like provocation and no more legality than John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, or the border ruffians' march on Kansas. Indeed the Kansas and Virginia troubles were directly consequent upon the example set by the fillibusters toward Cuba. North America and Central America. Every example, good or bad, has some following. The merest dude can pus his cane across his breast and change his gait and wear a bouttonier in his Prince Albert, and in a few days he will have imitators on Fifth avenue. Very often good men in motive imitate the evil example of men with bad motives. So catching is style or the want of it. Before Walker got into Central America the bankers and merchants of New York and San Francisco had arranged for a transit company through that region. Indeed the Americans have deluded every State in Central America with an idea that they meant to make to foment the new society, started an expe-

highway right through them, and let them keep the great Broadway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and own all the shops along it, and have half the tolls. We have been making surveys of Central America since 1847, and probably earlier. The last performance was to make a solid treaty with Nicaragua, agreeing to give her a large amount of money, a large proportion of the tolls, and to start forthwith another Suez canal. This was the great scheme of Frelinghuysen, who appears to have slept the sleep of Rip Van Winkle until about a month of going out of office, when he awoke and endeavored to imitate the feat of Moses to command the waters of the sea. Naturally the other States in Central America which had once belonged to a common republic with Nicaragua remarked: "If that big sum of money is coming in here we shall not allow little Nicaragua to handle it. As we were once a solid State, we shall be again immediately in order to get the Yankee cash." So Barrics of Guatemala pronounced, like Jeff Davis, in favor of one Central America and one Barrios. Thereupon Nicaragua got ready to defend her subsidies. The other States all formed in line one way or another, and now Mexico has threatened Guatemala. In the meantime the American Senate, with superb consistency and parental instinct, has abandoned the whole matter of the treaty and left the poor people in Central America to have a war for nothing whatever. The general instincts of America were in favor of the canal. Although located upon what may be called foreign soil, it is a scheme inviting to every portion of this country; the spout of a funnel does not bear a more equal relation to the bowl of the funnel than a canal through Nicaragua would be of

Equal Drainage and Advantage California, Massachusetts, Oregon Maine, New York and New Orleans. What would go through that canal would be truly representative of our productions. The

from the United States already modelled and planned for all the tropical regions. There is a house factory on Long Island, and several others at different points in America. So the lumber of Maine, and of Oregon, and of Michigan, would equally move toward the canal, and all move by water, for the Mississippi river and its parallel streams poise right over the gulf in the vicinity of the canal. Then all the productions of California, including wheat, wine and fruit, would have easy voyage to Europe. All the manufactured articles of the East would have an easy transit to the West coast of South America, which the British now supply, and to the near parts of Asian Polynesia. The great trouble with any physical problem on the part of the United States is the dreadful fear among some weak people that we are so corrupt a government and nation that we had better not be tempted to do anything; that what we want to do is to get down and be very orderly among ourselves and have a kind of convent discipline. Then a century or two hence, when the world has picked up everything available, we shall come in for the scraps. The simple fact has been, within our experience, that those nations which have the initiative have derived all the advantage. Our own country never began anything in which it did not succeed. Far back in the origin of American States we fought the Indians behind and the Spanish and French in front.

Consequently Gained an Empire.

oston, now so conservative, fitted out big fleets to go and take Louisburg. The first British island taken by the Anglo-Saxon race was Jamaica, captured by Cromwell, and I think William Penn's father was the admiral sent to take it. There began the huge Anglo-Saxon domination in the American tropics, without which there would probably never have been any South American independence, for Spain was able of herself to take care of her mainland colonies, but these republican or semi-republican colonies adjacent to all the Spanish possessions soon caused a ferment. Alexander Hamilton had the greatest ambition of his life to succeed Washington as commander-in-chief, and wrest the whole of Spain's possessions in America from her. If you want to get information on this head, read the first volume of the works of John Adams, where his grandson, Charles Francis, brings out the points. Alexander Hamilton is now considered by some old fogies to have been the most conservative spirit we possessed. On the contrary, he desired to be the Naroleon of the new world, not for Napoleon's mean purposes, but for the extension of the Anglo-Saxon republic and its influence. Mr. Charles Francis Adams says of Hamilton: "After he ceased to be personally present in the government, his opinions continued to shape the policy of Washington's second administration, and even that of President Adams, but since the day of his retirement from the treasury he had manifested no desire to re-enter public life. The prospect of a conflict with France seems to have been the first cause of a change of intention. He had showed signs of a wish not merely to desire to recenter public life. The prospect of a conflict with France seems to have been the first cause of a change of intention. He had a position to direct its execution. He bed in to foresee a crisis worthy to call forth II his latent powers. This was the expediency of sounding Great Britain touching a loan of ten of her ships of the line, and cooperation for the conquest of the Floridas, Louisiana and the South American possessions of Spai fleets to go and take Louisburg. The first British island taken by the Anglo-Saxon

Grand Project of Revolution in South America, conceived years before

in South America, conceived years before in the fertile brain of Francisco de Miranda, but now taking the form of a political combination. Mr. Hamilton contemplated heading the expedition. The regions of South America, which were thus to be torn away from the control of Spain, were to be established as independent under a moderate government, with the joint guarantee of the co-operating powers, stipulating equal privileges in commerce."

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, whose judgment has not always been the best in the world since he considered Seward altogether Lincoln's superior, then says that his grandfather did not want to nominate Hamilton to be commander-in-chief or the ranking major-general, and therefore Hamilton broke his administration up.

You can see by what I have been quoting that these recent American ministers of state have got nearly all their ideas from our early diplomatists. When we began as a republic foreign policy was our strongest suit. We had produced extraordinary men like Franklin, and as there was no more great war to be had with Great Britain, the political ambition of our rising men lay in the direction of Franklin rather than Washington. Hamilton alone seems to have discerned, from the extraordinary career of Napoleon Bonaparte, that there was a parallel opportunity for some American with both ideas and military genius. But he political ambiting the direction of between the less in the world since he considered Seward altogether Lincoln's superior, then says that his grandfather did not want to nominate the refuse of the symbol of the propertion of the symbol of the symbol

among nations; he designed to have a wise part in laying out the new American repub-lics, impregnating them with his institu-tions and counsel, and preparing A Path for Our Own Development

through them. Alter Mr. Adams was overthrown the Federal power never was restored until the time of General Zachary Taylor. It is true that General Harrison had been elected, but he only lived a month, and his successor, the vice-president, was a mere disciple of Calhoun. In 1848 General Taylor was made president by the action of the anti-slavery Whigs combined with the protective tariff interest. John M. Clayton of Delaware was made the secretary of state, and it is curious to mark that at this moment the new secretary of state is also from Delaware, and of a family always in opposition to the Federal policy. Mr. Clayton, who had been reading books of history, undertook to revamp the designs of Hamilton toward Central America, but at the same time to Quakerize them, for Clayton was of Quaker descent and wanted to sentimentalize his filibustering schemes. He made that treaty with Henry Bulwer which is now our stumblingblock, and which Mr. Bayard, it is said, wants England to recede from before he will take any steps to build the Nicaragua canal. You can recollect how earnestly our people began to look up when they heard that the Nicaragua treaty had been made two or three months ago. Now they behold no way by which a government can carry out a popular design, even with business advantages. Frelinghuysen has merely plunged Central America into a ferment, awakened the avarice of the different States there, excited the ambition and cupidity of military leaders, and meantime our Senate is about to adjourn and do nothing. Mr. Seward, while minister of state, was a firm supporter of what is left of the Monroe doctrine. He broke up the French in Mexico and seized the Mexican traitors who had brought the French in, and they and their pseudo emperor were stood up together and shot. Nothing occurred after that over the whole range of American States, except the war between Brazil and Paraguay, in which we took no part, because Paraguay, under the despotism of Lopez, had become the common bandit of South America, and all

Albert, and in a lew days lie with act mit ators on Fifth avenue. Very often good men in motive imitate the evil example of men with bad motives. So catching is style or the want of it. Before Walker got into Central America the bankers and merchants of New York and San Francisco had arranged for a transit company through that region. Indeed the Americans have deduded every State in Central America with an idea that they meant to make

A Great Highway or Railroad or Canal across it. The little State of Tehuantepec, the State of Nicaragua, and the State of Panama and some others, have been decoyed to believe that we meant to drive the world's highway right through them, and let them keep the great Broadway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and own all the shops along it, and have half the tolls. We have been making surveys of Central America since 1847, and probably earlier. The last performance was to make a solid treaty with Nicaragua, agreeing to give her a large amount of money, a large proportion of the tolls, and to start forthwith another Suez canal. This was the great scheme of Frelinghuysen, who appears to have slept the sleep of Rip Van Winkle until about a month of going out of office, when he awoke and endeavored to imitate the feat of Moses to command the waters of the sea. Naturally the other States in Central America will not allow little Nicaragua for handle it. As we were once a solid State, we shall not allow little Nicaragua to handle it. As we were once a solid State, we shall not allow little Nicaragua to handle it. As we were once a solid State, we shall not allow little Nicaragua to handle it. As we were once a solid State, we shall not allow little Nicaragua to handle it. As we were once a solid State, we shall not allow little Nicaragua to handle it. As we were once a solid State, we shall not allow little Nicaragua to handle it. As we were once a solid state, we shall not allow little Nicaragua to handle it. As we were once a solid state, we shall not allow little Nicaragua to ha

that the head and skull and all its parts, so far as they can judge, are of normal formation, with the exception of the eve-socket from which the eye is missing, and they conclude that this, instead of the usual eye found there, is filled with fleshy matter covered with common cuticle. The parents of little James Blaine were at first much distressed at the misfortune, but as they have been assured by high medical authority that otherwise the child is healthy and perfectly formed, and is sure as any child of growing up and being strong and healthy, with a good constitution, and only be in a similar condition to a person who has lost the sight of an eye, they have become reconciled to the case, and take a deal of evident pride in exhibiting the little stranger to hundreds of visitors.

Tilden and Christian Temperance. New York, March 14.—Samuel J. Tilden, in donating \$500 to the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Yorkers, wrote the

Temperance Union of Yonkers, wrote the following letter:

GRAYSTONE, YONKERS. N. Y., March 11, 1885.

DEAR MISS ROLLINS—I have been so preoccupled that 1 could not give attention to any correspondence which could wait until the pressure was lessened. I waive the question whether the conditions on which I gave you encouragement to expect this donation have been completely fulfilled, and send you herewith my check for \$5500, notwithstanding other meritorious applications have today consumed twice that amount, and it is quite impossible to compass all the good objects which one desires to aid.

Very truly yours,
Very truly yours,
Miss Helen A. Rollins, South Broadway, Yonkers,
N. Y.

A new woollen mill will be built at Thomaston, Conn., this spring.

The Atlantic Mills, Lawrence, will, it is said, soon shut down 600 looms.

Constable & Co. of Norther Constable & Co. of Northampton will manufacture silk hosiery at Holyoke.

THE NATION'S HERO.

through them. After Mr. Adams was over-thrown the Federal power never was re-stored until the time of General Zachary Anecdotes of General Grant's Army Life.

> Always Cool and Collected Whether on the March or in the Greatest Danger.

Lincoln's Letter: "You Was Right and I Was Wrong."

Mr. S. H. M. Byers' recollections of Grant, as he appeared on and about the battlefield, are full of interest.

"While I was standing by the pontoon bridge, near Fort Gibson," says he, "watching the boys cross the bayou, I heard somebody cheering, and, looking round, saw an officer on hersebook in a prairy granter." cheering, and, looking round, saw an officer on horseback in a major-general's uniform. He dismounted and came over to the very spot where I was standing. I did not know his face, but something told me it was Grant—Ulysses Grant, at that moment the hero of the Western army. Solid he the hero of the Western army. Solid he stood—erect, about five feet eight, with stood—erect, about five feet eight, with square features, thin closed lips, brown hair, brown beard, both cut short and neat. This

A Scotch traveller who visited the United States during the war tells the following anecdote of General Grant: The day bestates during the war tells the following anecdote of General Grant: The day before Grant attacked Fort Donelson the troops had had a march of twenty miles, part of it during a bitter cold night. Grant called a council of war to consider whether they should attack the fort at once or should give the troops a day or two's rest. The officers were in favor of resting. Grant said nothing till they had all given their opinion; then he said: There is a deserter who came in this morning—let us see him and hear what he has to say.' When he came in Grant looked into his knapsack. "Where are you from?"

"Fort Donelson."

"Six days' rations in your knapsack, have you not, my man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were the same rations served out to all the troops?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were the same rations served out to them in a fort if they mean to stay there. These men mean to retreat—not to fight. We will attack at once."

The General and an Interviewer.

"States during the war tells the day hetwich date whethers will be made today and continue until the taxt man is placed under bonds.

Additions are being made to the colonists, and Couch has under his command the team is placed under bonds.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost lnestimable service you have done the country. I wish
to say a word further. Then you first reached the
vleirlty of Vleksburg I thought you should do
what you finally dld, march the troops across the
neck, run the batteries with the transports and
thus go below; and I never had any faith except
a general hope that you knew better than I,
that the Yazoo Pass exyedit on and the like
could succeed. When you got below and took
Port Gibson, Grand Gulf and vicinity I thought
you should go down the river and join General
Banks; and when you turned northward, east of
the Big Black, I thought it was a mistake. I now
wish to make the personal acknowledgment that
you was right and I was wrong.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, July 13, 1864.

General Grant's Reply.

General Grant's Reply.

To this Grant replied: To this Grant replied:

MR. PRESIDENT-I accept the commission with graticude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many battlefields for our common country, it wil be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that, if they are properly met, it will be due to those armies and, above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.

CRANT WHEN TWENTY-TWO. A Daguerrotype Taken at That Age Forwarded to the General by Mrs.

was the first time that I saw Grant. I think
I still possess some of the feeling that overcame me at that moment, as I stood attired in the uniform of a second lieu-In 1844, shortly after the general graduated from West Point, and while stationed with his regiment in Texas, he formed the acquaintance of Mrs. G. B. Bailey, the mother of his most intimate associate in the regiment, and after a short time he sent her the picture with a letter, in which he described his novel experience in camp and on the march. Mrs. Bailey kept the letter and the picture until long after the war, and at her death they fell into the hands of her daughter, Mrs. Lucinda Powers, who sent them to Mr. Childs. Several weeks ago General Grant, when recalling the portraits of his earlier days, with a view of securing the best possible likeness with which to illustrate his book, he thought of his old friend Mrs. Powers asking for a loan of the picture. The letter was forwarded by Mrs. Powers to Mrs. Childs, and the picture, together with the letter, will form a part of the history of the war now being prepared by General Grant.

Ceneral Crant Not So Well.

Service of the control of the contro

There continues to exist but a limited in uiry in the market for the use of money, and as the banks continue well supplied with loanable funds, there is a fair demand r good mercantile paper, and offerings of such class are taken at very easy rates. These, however, continue mainly nominal, the banks frequently grant ng borrowers' rates, which in many instances are slightly below figures quoted. Good business is ranging from 4@ quoted. Good business is ranging from 4% 5 per cent. discount, with prime corporation notes and acceptances held at 3½.

Miscellaneous paper of a fair grade is passing at 5%5½, while note brokers quote rates outside of the banks, for good, acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College (200) and college, and control of the banks (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College, and control of the banks (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College, and control of the banks (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College, and control of the banks (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College, and college (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College, and college (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College, and college (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College, and college (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College, and college (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College, and college (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College (200) acceptable paper, as at 4½%5 per cent. College (200) acceptable (200)

to be prepared to move on Monday, and to come with rations for sixty days, and with agricultural implements of all sorts, as immediately upon their arrival at Oklahoma they would begin farming.

Unless word comes from Washington to withdraw the troops, General Hatch will not budge, and the colonists cannot reach Oklahoma.

Last night United States Commissioner Sherman, United States District Attorney Hatton and United States Marshal Rarick came over from Wichita, and it is understood that wholesale arrests of the boomers will be made today and continue until the last man is placed under bonds.

Additions are being made to the colonists, and Couch has under his command at least 1000 men, well stocked and provisioned, and all intent upon going into the Territory.

Postponing Their Invasion.

Washington, March 14.—General Sheridan received a telegram from General Hatch today, stating that the Oklahomo boomers had postponed their contemplated invasion of the Indian Territory until the 16th inst. The postponement was deterning the was deterning to the proposal of the stabilished picts. The season for Gas coals has now opened, and prices are anounced as 15c lower than last year. Gas light companies are generally pacing their contemplated invasion of the Indian Territory until the 16th inst. The postponement was deterning the was deterning to the proposal of the proposal of

rates outside of the banks, for good, acceptable paper, as at 4½.65 per cent. Collateral ioans on call now range from 2.23 per cent. Collateral ioans on call now range from 2.23 per cent. Per annum, and short-time loans, on undoubted security at 3.23½.

During the past week the clearing house rate between banks, for the use of balances, has ranged from 1½.22 per cent., with the latter figure as the ruling one.

New York funds yesterday sold at 5.212½ collision of the week was \$61,607,114; yesterday's balances were \$11,468,426, and the total for the week was \$61,607,114; yesterday's balances were \$1,732,303, and for the week \$8,656,735.

Foreign exchange closed dull and feature-foreign exchanges at the clearing house foreign exchanges at the clea

1885:
Western cattle, 405; Eastern cattle, 231;
Northern, 438. Total, 1074.
Western sheep and lambs, 5250; Eastern sheep and lambs, 1247; Northern sheep and lambs,
Total, 6497.
Swine, 10,510. Veals, 552. Horses, 292.
Prices of beef cattle, dressed weight, ranged from \$4 to \$8 75 \$100 lbs.

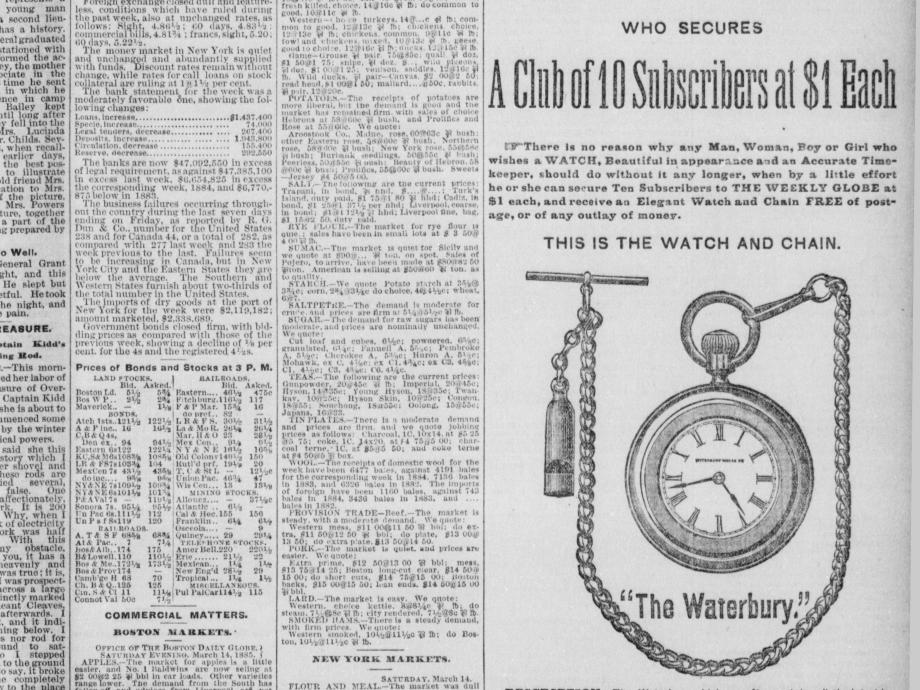
PRICES OF HIDES AND TALLOW

where are you from?
"Where are you from?"
"Where are you for you knapsack, lave the following and you for you fo

A VALUABLE WATCH

BEAUTIFUL WATCH CHAIN

TO EVERY WOMAN,



DESCRIPTION .- The Waterbury which we offer contains all the latest improvements. It is a full pate movement, comprising 57 separate parts. It is a stem-winder, in half open face, and nickel silver case. The illustration is the actual size. With every Watch we supply a Nickel-Plated Chain and Charm Whistle. The Watch and Chain complete are packed in a handsome Satin-lined Box, and sent free of postage.

THE WATERBURY

Is a strong, solid Watch, stem-winder, capable of running a month without varying a minute after being regulated. The Waterbury has recently been improved, so that it is guaranteed to run twenty-eight hours when fully wound, and every Watch sent out is guaranteed to have been tested for six days at the factory. It can be repaired for only 50 cents. The case is Nickel Silver, which does not tarnish like silver, but always remains bright and beautiful. . The case has no advertising device of the manufacturer or of the Globe upon it, but is Beautifully Engraved after An Artistic and Pleasing Design. Each Watch is packed in a handsome

REMEMBER THIS.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is a serviceable, useful, practical timekeeper. It is a marvel of American ingenuity, and a better Watch in every way than many foreign watches at ten times the cost. Thousands are now in daily

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A WATERBURY WATCH AND CHAIN

A CLUB OF 10 YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS AND \$10.

OUR SECOND OFFER

Improved Waterbury Watch

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THE CLUB OFFER IS THE BEST,

ANY COST WHATEVER. Ten Subscriptions, accompanied by Ten Dollars, will entitle the sender to the

FORM A CLUB OF 10

And Secure this Watch and Chain.

above-described Waterbury Watch and Chain FREE OF COST

Any bright Little Boy or Girl can obtain this Watch FREE by Forming a Club of Ten.

clously and secure a subscriber with each.

Send for Sample Copies, Poster, etc., for distribution. Give them out judi-

Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

Incidents of the Day in Rebel Ranks.

Standing in Six Inches of Water During a Drenching Shower.

A Brigade's First Experience in the Rear of a Battle.

[Murray in Washington Republican.] After the long and harassing siege of Yorktown, and the wearisome march up the peninsula to Richmond, the brigade (General James L. Kemper's) to which the writer's regiment (Seventeenth Virginia Infantry) was attached had been enjoying a much needed rest, even company drills have ing been for the time discontinued. On the evening of May 30, 1862, we were campe which is a level, plain of considerable extent. When we lay down to sleep that night the weather was clear, though very sultry. Soon afterward a thunder storm came sweeping along and we were subjected when it was gyrating about in the air, in regular cloud-burst. The rain came down for hours, not in drops or sheets, but literally by the bucketful, and soon the enitterally by the bucketful, and soon the en-tire camp was afloat. All we could do was the camp was afloat. All we could do was hands with Slugger Sullivan. "Ez I said afore, thar was ninety-six of the stily pack up our blankets and traps

Within View of the Enemy's Pickets. You may be sure there was much comment excited by the unaccountable slowness of the movement-the American of his generals. Growls went along the line "The Chickahominy will go down as fast as it has risen, and they can ford it even if the bridges are swept away. What in the hel are we waiting for," etc. General D. H. Hill's division was ahead of us on the road, and it was sometime after 12 m. before his skirmishers began to exchange shots with the hostile pickets. I have never been able to understand why the onset was not made at 9 or 10 o'cfock at the latest, for on our side the battle was mainly fought by the infantry, so that the difficulty of bringing up the artillery could not have been the cause of the delay. It is true that General Huger did not get up with his did not have to march further than we did, but then we had sufficient force for the job then apparently on hand without him. When, however, Hill had once begun to tight he did not let the grass grow under his leet, as it were. His onset was impetuous and determined, and the tremendous crashes of musketry, the charging yells and the booming of Casey's cannon showed to us in the rear that hot work was in progress in tront. After the battle was begun, Kemper's brigade was drawn up in line of battle in reserve on the extreme right of the right was the stiffly fought battle of Williamsburg some weeks previously. We stacked arms and listened to the rear of a battle, and it was a very unpleas ant one. Streams of wounded men in ambulances, on stretchers, or bloody, dirty and of his generals. Growls went along the line "The Chickahominy will go down as

at a lively rate, to which we added our of the fight Kemper had sent the Seventh Virginia Infantry to make a detour behind the woods and fall upon the enemy's left flank and rear, and Colonel Florence executed the movement with success, for at this junction—it was twilight nearly—we heard the crash of his volley on our right front, and when we jumped over the preast-way of the crash of his volley on our tight front, and when we jumped over the primary of the transparence of the phim it was found that the troops who had worrise to so badly had given beach through the woods in disorder. That and the badle had given and believe the spling for that day and it was sorrowful the woods in disorder. That and the badle me. "One of us will go under the said parter. When going into the word believe that the properties of the primary of the dor tents still fing and each blanket parter. When going into the word while the said passed directly though his badls had passed of wital endurance that ever came under my notice during the war. The brigade made a capture that day, which was some little solacefor our loss. The barn referred to was a Lerally crammed with still solacefor our loss. The barn referred to was Lerally crammed with still solacefor our loss. The barn referred to was Lerally crammed with still solacefor our loss. The barn referred to was placed over the delectables, or what remained of them, the brigade were half-sease were as zeclous in sampling the delicacies as the men, and when at last guard was placed over the delectables, or what remained of them, the brigade were half-seases were as zeclous in sampling the delicacies as the men, and when at last guard was placed over the delectables, or what remained of them, the brigade were half-seases were as zeclous in sampling the delicacies as the men, and whe the woods and fall upon the enemy's left flank and rear, and Colonel Florence execarr left, where General Gus Smith was in command, and as the battle rolled toward our position the shell began to explode a ound and over the brig de line very unce ini rtably. However, Huzer's men were no odered up to the front, and Kemper was directed to hold the redoubt and rifle pets at all hazards in case the front line was lorged back, as it was thought that the en-

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS

tire Federal army was now across the river while we lay here Gen. "Jeb" Stuart rod out in front of the line, in open view of the enemy's batteries, and appeared purposely to make a target of himself, while the shells represent the property of th enemy's batteries, and appeared purposely to make a target of himself, while the shells were popping around him he kept his horse plunging and curvetting, and waving his hat, seemed to enjoy the fun hugely. But, as one of the soldiers remarked: "Somebody ought to go out and hit him with a stuffed club for making such a fool of himself," The brigade of Kemper needed no such encouragement to do their duty. Well, the battle of the second day was a tame affair compared with the savageness of that of the day before, and about noon both sides seemed to have got enough of it, and the noise of the battle gradually died away. The Confederates had failed to smash the Federal left wing and had lost heavily, General Joinston having been severely wounded, but they had not been whipped, and they held their ground until after nightfall, when they quietly withdrew to their own lines, taking twenty pieces of captured artillery with them.

SWINGING THE FLAIL.

Burdett's Boyish Experience With the Farmer's Engine of Warfare-A

the hungry men went to dinner, and, tremhow it looked taller and grimmer than when it was gyrating about in the air, in graceful curves, ellipses and parabolas. I shook hands with the short leg and the touch chilled me. I felt as a man must feel time the 'gators wus too many fur him an'

hands with Slugger Sullivan.

A flail looks quiet enough. It seems

by the uninitiated it is as a brick in the lands of a rioter or a stone thrown by a lovely woman.

Some feeling of this kind began to oppress me as I examined the simple, primitive mechanism of the flail. There has never been any improvement in the construction of this implement. The flail sprang into being, Minerva-like, full grown, of mature age and complete armor, sound in wind, limb and condition. The first flail, like the first bird's nest, was a perfect model for all posterity. A whip of oak or hickory, with the lash a little shorter than the handle and nearly as heavy; lash and the handle and nearly as heavy; lash and thong that holds like a mortgage.

But nothing scares a boy very long. I picked up the flail. It was heavier than I supposed it to be. I raised the simple implement above my head. I gave the same bold, careless swing—I know I did—that Uncle Fred used, and right in the midst of the first circling rush, without hesitation, remorse, warning or compunction of consequence. I was knocked down.

while and the suppose where executing every moment to be called into lattle is more wearing upon the investigation of the comment of the college of the college of the lattle is more wearing upon the investigation of the college of is put upon the market. There is a story among minstrels that Howard paid another singer, Henry Talbot, \$20 for the words and music of 'I'll Await My Love.' If so, it was a good piece of judgment on Howard's part, for he has made two or three thousand dollars out of that song alone."

A Country Cirl's Home-Made Hat [Carlisle Herald.]

A young girl residing a few miles from this place appeared in our market on Saturday morning with a cosy, jaunty-looking drunkard.

present marriage service: "Do you swear opera, in every opera season, especially Patti nights?"

LIVE OAK, Fla., March 1. "Talking about 'gators," said the old cracker, as he placed his half-chewed quid tobacco in his vest pocket and lit the ci- the few years which constitute my checkgar I offered him, "I've seed the time when old Fayett (Lake Lafayette) wus full on On one oc bling with eagerness, I approached the flail, any body else ever seed nuther. It seems as it leaned against the fanning-mill. Some-

TALK ABOUT 'GATORS.

Recollections.

Family Devotions.

the Mare Reversed.

[Hamilton Jay in Philadelphia Times.]

and stand in half a foot of wate, and wait patiently for the waters to subside. Not long after midnight the adjutant came around with the order to pack our knapsacks (which we had done already) and pile hem, leave tent standing, and be ready to move at a moment's warning in light murching order.

We knew very well what this order meant, for the sudden rise of the Chickahominy after a big rain was well known to us, and we knew also that the army of to us, and we knew also that the army of the reacherous stream. Under the circumstances we were glad of our thorough soak ing. By daybreak we were on our way down the Williamsburg road in the direction of the enemy. The front line of General McClellan's left wing was only some eral McClellan's left wing was only some six or seven miles from Richmond, and we could have gotten over this distance in two hours with ease, in spite of the fact that the road was covered with pools of water, but we were halted at every mile or so with a long wait, and it was nearly noon before weren. 'gators, an' only one of the bull, so thar

head cuss, on'y fit ter was'e sirup an' help corn from keepin' too long, I has laid erlong the banks of thet lake an' watched the funny doin's of the gators. Gators is jess like

was. While he was a-gapin' over the bank ole Mose riz right up an' with his mouth wide open was starin' him in ther face. Hit skeered Jake so's he los' his balance an' fell plum offen the bank smack inter the pint of whiskey, an' hit happened to hit agin the critter's teeth an' bruk. That is the on'y thing 'at saved the boy, fer he was way down in the 'gator's innards. The whiskey was such powerful bad stuff 'at hit made the 'gator death'y sick, an' he puked like a buzzard. Out kem the boy Jake about ten foot up on the bank, an' you bet he scooted fer home without sayin' good-by or howdy. Jake was all right with the 'ception of havin' a mark over his eye, which was caused by his strikin' agin' a light u'd chunk which was in the creeter's belly. I ast Jake what he seed while he was down thar, but he said he was so skeered that he died from a broken back tryin' to knock a big stump inter his mouth under the impression that hit was a hog. You see, he got sorter blind like in his ole age."

"Was this Deacon Miller a steady drinking man?" said I. "I should have thought he would have been expelled from the church for intemperance."

"No sir," said he, severely, "he wasn't no drunkard. He took his toddy like the rest of us, an' mout have taken a drop too much once in awhile, but as a gin'l thing he was stiddy and mighty good man, to. Sometimes when he went to town the boys would sorter load him up, for they liked to here him talk.

"Lemme tell you bout the time he went down ter Folsom's, an' the boys made him kiver more licker than he could well git erlong wuth. Folsom kep the store in them days an' hit was the sociablest place I've seed in erlong time. One afternoon we was all a sittin' in thar, when

Deekin Miller Kem Ridin' Up
on his ole bay mar' an' he 'lighted, tied his

seed in erlong time. One afternoon we was all a sittin' in thar, when

Deckin Miller Kem Ridin' Up
to his ole bay mar' an' he 'lighted, tied his creetur to the rack an' tuk a seat wuth us us on the po'ch. The boys had lots of money an' was bent on havin' a good time, an' the Deckin he tuk a drink every time he was ast, which was been ton havin' a good time, an' the problem in th

he'ped the Deekin down, the ole man was a crying'. Said he, 'Jake, take the ole mar' ter the stable, but it's—hic—no use ter give her any fodder, fer them dog-goned scoun'ls down ter Folsom's has gone an'—hic—cut offen his head."

More of the Old Cracker's PUNCTUALITY THE BEST POLICY. Reminiscences of Past Experiences Which Show the Advantages of Keep-

An Old Lady Alligator Surprised at Her ing Your Appointments. IF. E. Huddle in New York Mercury.) If there is one virtue which I possess in greater quantity than another it is punctuality. I never promise a man anything, except money, but what I fulfil my promise Deacon Miller's Experience With at the precise mement fixed by the terms of the bond. Experience has demonstrated to me that punctuality is the best policy, except one in a mutual accident insurance organization, which is sometimes valuable where punctuality is a failure. Several incidents which tend to prove my position have come within the range of my notice in

was the brigade's list experience in the rear of a butch, and it was a very unpleas and one. Streams of wounded men in any butchers, on stretchers, or bloody, dity and to howing boy, pilless final and terrified doc.

I swept the encircling space with the flat and only drend and the spit was a doug of cold the stream. The consistently pouring back from the front and the spit was a doug of cold the streams. Moreover, I think all soldlers will agree with me, that the suspense will agree with the suspense will agr graceful course through the sea: but chiefly he needs it because by contracting it he can make his body heavier than a corresponding bulk of water. This he has no difficulty in doing, and when he wishes to seek the surface he has only to relax the pressure, when the body regains the original size, and becomes lighter than the proportionate bulk of water. By means of this mus le the hippopotamus, the elej hant and the seal can sink themselves below the surface and rise again without moving a limb. For want of it man cannot perform this feat, and the best swimmer in the world would not be able to sink and rise again to the surface without moving hand or foot.

was a general disposition to conceal acquaintance with him; but when every man, woman and child in a company is constantly scratching, it becomes difficult to ignore conditions that are common and conspicuous; and everybody admits, first with blushes and then with brazen shamelessness, that he's got'em. There's no use of trying to conceal the fact. They are as common and as plenty as flies in the basement kitchen of a city boarding-house, and the Venezuela coat-of-arms would more truly represent the condition of the country if it showed a man vainly trying to scratch in seven places at once, instead of a wild horse dashing over the pampas. They are little black flies which will get into your clothing in the most unaccountable manner. You find them in your shoes and under your shirt collar; you wake up in the night and think you have somehow wandered into a plantation of nettles, or, when you become a little more accustoned to it, dream regularly that you are king on the wards. erlong wuth. Folsom kep the store in them days an' hit was the sociablest place I've seed in erlong time. One afternoon we was all a sittin' in thar, when

Deckin Miller Kem Ridin' Up on his ole bay mar' an' he 'lighted, tied his executive the reak an' to be seed in extension of the prickly side of a cactus. To rub the flesh with brandy does some good, but the better way is to grin and bear it. These pests are bad enough in Mexico; they are worse in the West Indies, but in Venezuela—the less said the better.

nomenon is Produced.

Those Who Never Blush and Those Who Blush Without Cause.

Bashfulness Growing Rare Among Our Young People.

(Brooklyn Eagle.) The practice of blushing is held in universal disrepute. It is, most unquestionably, an especially disagreeable operation. Sneezing and coughing are really not more involuntary, and yet no particular stigma On one occasion I was standing at the ever attaches itself to either of these acts. Hallowed Reminiscence.

(R. J. Burdette, in Northwestern Miller.)

The handmaiden came to the kitchen door at last and wound her mellow horn, the hungry men went to dinner, and, trembling with eagerness, I approached the flail, as it leaned against the fanning-mill. Somehow it looked taller and grimmer than which is tail had been chawed off by a which sit was gyrating about in the air, in the least uncomfortable or ridiculous by so doing, or attracting to himself any under the foot of a coal shaft, directly under the foot o st precisely 3 o'clock. Removing my watch from my pocket, I saw I had but little time to lose, and stepped aside just in time to escape the descending cage, which struck the capt the descending cage, which struck the death the down and perhaps broken some of my longs at an early hour in the morning. I had been four hours later the death the day.

Once a friend of mine decoyed me into an argument on the general plan of salvation. We differed slightly in regard to the ordinance, and in the excitement of the marking spectacle; and though it must be admitted that there exist people sufficiently malicious to enjoy the prospect of their neighbor's discomfiture, the general feeling is one of compassion for the suffier neighbor's discomfiture, the general feeling is one of compassion for the suffier neighbor's discomfiture, the general feeling is one of compassion for the suffier neighbor's discomfiture, the general feeling is one of compassion for the suffier neighbor's discomfiture, the general feeling is one of compassion for the suffier neighbor's discomfiture, the feeling is one of compassion for the suffier neighbor's discomfiture, the feeling is one of compassion for t

the banks of thet lake an' watched the forms of them. Of one of them of the gators, Gators is jess like for the soft the old mammy 'gator' Il take jess by much keer of her children as folks will of them. Of co'se, when I say forks I mean finger fo'kes, for they seem to sorter unnerstand one another like, an' you never hear stand one another like, an' you have the sunday you've seed the nigger winning the sunday one of the more of the sunday ou've seed the nigger winning to the sunday of them on polite animales has been gittin furth. An of the sunday have been sunday ou've seed 'em come pretty clus' ter litt, and I'l tell how hit was.

'One day my old pap was gwine ter tek as bresh ter ne, 'kase he said I war too keer let litt, and I'l tell how hit was.

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'I'm have the come of the time I jess in holing out a late of the come of the mining unlawful when I minist see going on the come of the mining unlawful when I minist see going the hour the wind when the wind the wind the wind when

responding bulk of water. This he has no difficulty in doing, and when he wishes to seek the surface he has only to relax the pressure, when the body regains the original size, and becomes lighter than the proportionate bulk of water. By means of this must let he hippopotamus, the elep hant and the seal can sink themselves below the surface and rise again without moving a limb. For want of it man cannot perform this feat, and the best swimmer in the world swould not be able to sink and rise again to the surface without moving hand or foot.

Fleas in Venezuela.

[Letter in Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

I have thus far neglected to give due credit to the tropical flea, to whose industry, enterprise and assiduous solicitude all travellers in this country are indebted for a great deal of diversion. At first his attentions were somewhat annoying, and there was a general disposition to conceal acquaintance with him; but when every man, woman and child in a company is constantly scratching, it becomes difficult to ignore conditions that are common and conspicuous; and everybody admits, first with blushes and then with brazen shamelessness, that he's got 'em. There's no use of trying to connecal the fact. They are as common and as plenty as files in the basement kitchen of a city boarding-house, and the Venezuela coat-of-arms would more truly represent the condition of the country if it showed a man vainly trying to scratch in seven places at once, instead of a wild horse dashing over the pampas. They are little black files which will get into your clothing in the most unaccountable manner. You find them of a city to the unaccountable manner. You find the most unaccountable manner. You find the woull get into your clothing in the most unaccountable manner. You find the woull and the wolle, every dealer in the wise of a decent proportion of the country if it showed a man your shoes and under your shirt collar; you wake up in the night and think you have somelow wanderside into world. old young people cannot be reckoned among the successes of modern times.

make a secret of her disbelief unless she wishes to run the risk of being esteemed a poor creature by both men and women

A MAIDEN'S BLUSH.

How the Interesting Phenomenon is Produced.

| A MAIDEN'S BLUSH. | Down of transforming the body, it may be reasonably supposed that the improvements in science will, before long, disclose a means to force the growth of any mental quality which may be found desirable or fashionable.

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| A MAIDEN'S BLUSH. | Down of transforming the places. With bare walls and narrow loop-holes they must have been at all times rectured to suppose that recluses dwelt in such places. With bare walls and narrow loop-holes they must have been at all times rectured to suppose that the improvements in science will, before long, and the places. With bare walls and narrow loop-holes they must have been at all times rectured to suppose that the improvements in science will the places. With bare walls and narrow loop-holes they must have been at

MICHAEL ANGELO.

Some Hitherto U known Facts Regard-World-Renowned Sculpist.

This great sculpist was born in 1475, 410 ears ago, on the 6th of March next, at Set tignano, thirteen miles from Florence. His correct name is supposed to have been Michael Angelo Buonarroti. Mike began to draw as soon as he was large enough, and for miles and miles around Florence they still point with pride to pictures on the high board fences of which he is supposed to have been the author.

Bill Nye in New York Mercury.

While very young Michael went into the Madonna business, and now it is a pretty poor Italian town that can't afford a Madonna of some kind. The first great work that Mr. Angelo executed in Rome was the "Drunken Bacchus." It seems that Bacchus was a first-rate boy if he had let liquor alone. But he would drink. He would go and fill his skin as full of old-fashioned red liquor as it would hold, and then he would hunt up a sculptor and get himself measured for a bust.

Early in the sixteenth century Michael executed a statue of David, from memory. This statue weighed 18,000 pounds, and several Americans who have been over there, and who were perfectly familiar with the way David looked, pronounce the expression perfect. It takes a certain kind of American to settle the merits of any great work, from the creation itself down to the latest joke.

The fame of the great sculptor had by While very young Michael went into the a glimpse even of a lady's face is seldom to

American to settle the merits of any great work, from the creation itself down to the latest joke.

The fame of the great sculptor had by this time reached the ears of Pope Julius II., who was meditating the erection of a colossal mausoleum for himself in St. Peter's. A serious misunderstanding arose, however, between Michael Angelo and the Pope over this work, and the sculptor left in disgust. It is not yet fully settled what this trouble resulted from, but as near as I am able to learn the Pope became enraged and discharged the sculptor because, at the last moment and when it was too late to remedy the evil, he found that the mausoleum didn't fit him. If this be true, I am free to say that Mike was in the wrong. No man wants to pay a large sum for a mausoleum and then find when he comes to try it on that it bags at the knees.

Later on, at Florence, the great artist designed a magnificent work representing a company of soldiers startled by the call of the trumpet while bathing in the Arno. This was never, completed and only the cartoon itself remains to suggest what a masterpiece was designed. So lifelike is the cartoon alone that on a still day you can hear the snort of the trumpet as the soldiers rush to the bank. As you gaze at the picture you are lost in admiration and you hardly know whether to go wild over the master's great genius or to go and inform the police.

Michael frescoed the Sistine Chapel ceiling in twenty months; and did it well, too. He was a rapid as well as a thorough artist, and his head was literally full of ideas.

At last he and the Pope again became reconciled, and in 1513 the sumptuous pontiff died leaving instructions for Angelo to cut his mausoleum a little higher in the neck and his executor would settle the bill on sight.

It would take many pages to give even a rough outling of the many heartiful mony.

neck and his executor would settle the bill on sight.

It would take many pages to give even a rough outline of the many beautiful monument which Michael Angelo has erected to his own undying fame as a sculptor, painter and poet. He lived to be 90 years old, and then, full of years and crowned with the glory he had carved out by his own genius and industry, he died.

Though his work was beautiful, he was not himself beautiful. He ran largely to brow, but his nose was broken in a little misunderstanding that he had at school with a young designer, who thought it would be a good scheme to put what was termed in Florence in the fifteenth century a tin nose on Mike. This gave him a look of pain, and his nose served to convey the idea that the great sculptor had just detected the presence of Limburger cheese under his pillow.

As a general thing, however, great men are not heautiful. The pretty young man has seen a superside the process.

much about. Her main business is to bargain for the sum to be paid to the father for his daughter's hand; a sum which is usually expended by that father in pots and pans (all of copper) and other utensils, which he presents to his child as her separate property. The details being settled after much haggling, the young people are engaged, and the marriage proker gets her commission both from the parents of the bridegroom and those of the bride-elect. Among the poor and the laboring classes the bargain is arranged on other grounds. The peasant takes a wife for her thews and sinews, or her skill at weaving carpets or making cheese; while the bridegroom is or is not eligible according as he may be capable of hard work, or may hold some small office, or have a bit of land or a shop. Here the "marriage broker" is generally an amateur, who conducts the negotiations purely from that love of matchmaking which is tected the presence of Limburger cheese under his pillow.

As a general thing, however, great men are not beautiful. The pretty young man has really but one avenue open to him in the world's great race. If he camot mash a tough old heiress whose father has got the pip he has very little chance in the mighty struggle of life.

If my son should show any signs of great physical beauty, having taken them from his mother's side of the house, I would immediately hump my back ready to bear a great burden, for judging by the world's history, his father-in-law and I would have to take a turn about in maintaining the young man and his cumulative family.

THE BIGGEST FISH.

Story of a Minnow That Beats Jonah's

Last Sunday the largest fish ever taken | betrothal. A few friends are invited: the from Big Stone lake was captured near | bride-perhaps a child of 10-is seated in a Ortonville, the monster weighing over thirteen tons. At the place where this great fish was caught the earth is very thin | ceremony takes place in one room or the and the water freezes from the bottom as well as from the top. It seems the warm breath of this wonderful fish kept the water from freezing in his immediate vicinity, and there he lay like a dumpling in a covered glass dish. Hundreds of people flocked to see him. Red-hot iron rods were procured and the fish was rrodded with them until in his agony he flopped out on the ice, and was then towed to the shore, where he now is. The most interesting point about the monster is that upon his right side is the perfect impression of an old fort. Old trappers account for this queer freak by the fact that about forty years ago an old government building was accidentally tipped into the lake by a tenderfoot Indian, and that it must have struck the fish, thus making the imprint.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT COSTS.

Over \$125,000 a Year Appropriated

Other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer room, or in the open air, the women are all veiled. At the other side of the curtain, in an outer town, in the open air, the women are all veiled. and the water freezes from the bottom as open air, the women are all veiled. At the

Over \$125,000 a Year Appropriated

for the White House.

[Washington Letter in Cleveland Leader.]

Most people believe that the \$50,000 a year which the President gets as his salary is the sum total. This is a mistake. The estimate of the amount which Congress is to appropriate this year lies before me, open at the page relating to the President. I see that \$36,064 is asked for him in addition to his salary of \$50,000 to pay the salaries of his subordinates and clerks. His private that \$36,064 is asked for him in addition to his salary of \$50,000 to pay the salaries of his subordinates and clerks. His private secretary is paid \$3250, his assistant private secretary \$2250, his stenographer \$1800, five messengers each \$1200, a steward \$1800, two door-keepers who each get \$1200, four other clerks at good salaries, one tetegraph operator, two ushers detting \$1200 and \$1400, a night usher getting \$1200 and \$1400, a night usher getting \$1200 a watchman who gets \$900, and a man to take care of the fires, who receives \$864 a year. In addition to this there is set down \$8000 for incidental expenses, such as stationery, carpets, and the care of the presidential stables. And further on, under another heading, there is a demand for repairs and refurnishing the White House, \$2500 is for fuel, \$4000 is for the greenhouse, and \$15,000 is for gas, matches, and the stables. The White House, all told, costs the country in connection with the President considerably over \$125,000 a year. But this is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the cost of the heads of the other governments of the world. In this connection it will be interesting to give your Democratic readers some idea of the government machine they have now to manage. From this digest of appropriations, I see that the executive office is to get \$125,000; the State Department, \$4,000,000; the Pressury, \$29,000,000; the War Department, \$4,000,000; the Pressury, \$29,000,000; the Navy, \$10,000,000; the Interior Department, \$300,000,000; the Post Office Department, \$600,000,000; the Agricultural Department, \$600,000; the Agricultural Department, \$600,000,000; the Agricultural Department, \$600,000,000; the Martineria in all agrand total of over \$130,000,000. ment, \$600,000, and the attorney-general's office, \$4,000,000, making in all a grand total of over \$130,000,000. The money paid out alone, however, gives no adequate idea of the immense business done by the government. Some departments, such as the post office and patent office, are almost if not quite self-supporting.

The Cat-Meat Man.

(New York Sun.)
At 12 o'clock every day, except Sunday, a shrill whistle sounds in Codar street. The cats which are nodding in the corners spring to their feet, and run with ears and spring to their feet, and run with ears and tail erect to the doors of the stores. A chorus of miaoaws is heard from every side. Each repetition of the whistle is greeted with a fresh chorus. Then an old man comes along with a heavy basket on each arm. In the basket are portions of chopped liver tied up in packages. He distributes these at each door, and a little later the cats are purring and licking their paws. The cat-meat man is paid by the firms along the street to look after the cats. On Sundays the cats have to provide for themselves.

The diagram, with the foot notes, explain

the Land of the Shah.

ing the History of this Great and A Legal Ceremony Where the Bride is Hidden Behind a Veil.

Feasting and Merriment.

fSt. James Gazette.

women are alike. An aperture four inches long, running transversely across the eyes.

enables the Persian lady to see her way and

little more; for even this aperture is covered by elaborate and curious embroidery, between the threads of which she can only peep. But the

Persian belle will yet find a way of re warding an admirer with a glance; and thus the marriages so carefully brought about by parents and relatives are not in-

Married as a Matter of Course :

predilection to which we have referred, are

ers." These brokers are old women, who

always keep themselves in a position to quote the state of the marriage market, which fluctuates. In hard times even girls

of good appearance are comparatively a drug. In times of plenty they "rule firm."

The marriage broker is ever a welcome guest where there are daughters to marry, and also in houses where the sons wish to find a suitable bride. The young people are not consulted by the broker. She deals with the parents and generally with the

Such a Blessing to the World.

The akd, or marriage contract, is simply

a legal form; but it is marriage, and not

neirs.
And it is this mehr or separate estate that

at the extent of the lady's property. Hassan, how do you say as vakeel for Hous-sein—is this so?" "Yes, yes, I agree," mum-

wife of Lord Housein?" "Yes, agree," replies Achmet, the grocer. you, Lady Nissa, are you there?" "Y

The Church Steeple in History.

[The Quiver.]
Along the coast church steeples were often used as beacons before the introduc-

tion of lighthouses. At Happisburg, in Norfolk, a lofty steeple has had its steps well-

its summit. Nowadays steeples are made

Love at first sight is unusual in a country where the women are habitually veiled, and The Princetonian. Professor-"Give me an example of a highly compressible solid." female form."

Apple Plossoms.

[Frank Dempster Sherman.]
The soft wind whispered secrets to the apple Caressed her in his arms and would not let

BRIC-A-BRAC.

The Donkey.

(Babyland.)
There is the donkey,
He stands in the sun,
And his voice goes off
Like a sudden gun.

Then he waves his ears

And closes his eyes, And tries to imagine The children's surprise.

He Had Been There.

To tell the one sweet message that he wished to A timid maiden with her lover lingered there

In silence, clasping hands amid the leaves that Till one bold blossom, drifting down the per-

fumed air. Just touched her rounded cheek and bade the blushes tell.

Snodkins' Worst.

The Crimson. Snodkins says, apropos of President Eliot's report, that he believes base ball is a very ancient sport indeed, for the daughter of Cyrus the Great was Atossa.

(Ernest W. Shurtleff in Every Other Saturday.) 'Twas violet time when he and she

about by parents and relatives are not in-frequently the result of predilections slyly manifested. The outdoor dress, being a dis-guise, cuts both ways, and the intrigante amuses herself with impunity.

Certain marriages take place because in the eyes of orientals they are natural ones, such as the union of first cousins. The children have been like brother and sister from the cradle, and they are Went roaming the meadows wide and free.

A happy lad and lass were they, Their hearts, their hopes, their voices gay-She seventeen, he twenty-three The skies were calm as a sleeping sea, And the hills and streams and the mossy lea

A part of the wooing seemed to be-'Twas violet time. it is their fate and they submit to it. But Years fled and weak and old grew he: outside these marriages of custom, and far His form was bent like a snow-bowed tree, His hair was white and hers was gray,

predilection to which we have referred, are the marriages usually arranged by "brok-And in their souls—sweet mystery! 'Twas violet time. Surprised.

(Harvard Lampoon.) First—"Charming girl, that Miss Lucy, Jack." Second—"Think so? I never could bear her. She always treats me as if I was an ass, you know." First-"Indeed, I didn't know she knew you."

Sleighing. [Tom P. Morgan in the Through Mail.] The moon shines bright. And its clear mellow light. Like a flood, falls on country and town, And the sparkling snow gleams Till like silver it seems,

mothers. Crafty as a horse-dealer she runs glibly over the various advantages, mental, physical and pecuniary, of her clientele of both sexes. So-an-so is a steady, quiet man. Such a one has brilliant prospects—has (important consideration) no other wife. As for Yusuf, how good-looking he is! And Hassan, no man was ever so good tempered. Of the other sex she sings the praises no less. The skill of Bebe as a housekeeper, the wealth of the ugly daughter of the banker, the dangerous charms of the portionless Zuleakha she can never say too much about. Her main business is to bargain for the sum to be paid to the father for his daughter's hand; a sum which is usually expended by that father in pots Two young lovers glide In a sleigh side by side.

And the man has his sheltering arm 'Round the maiden's trim waist, And her lips he does taste, And he vows he will shield her from harm.

And the stars twinkle merrily down.

He thinks no one near, So, into her ear, He whispers words—you know what kind— But he quickly grows dumb, As he hears a "Yum! Yum!" From a boy on his sled tied behind.

> Trusting Confidence. (Fall River Advance.)

Faith is that grand confidence which eeks not to know whether the stewed rabbit of the cheap restaurant ever scuttled before a white and upturned tail over the snowclad fields or warbled spasmodically on a back fence.

A Japanese Fan. Bordered by quirky lines Drawn arabesquely; Here are grim griffins see Rivers of purple sheen.

Damsel possessed it: Haply her lover, too, When there was none to view, (Lovers quite often do!)

Rissed and caressed it. Waves it so witchingly
Whene'er sne strays with me
Down through the meadow, That all my pulses stir Thinking of it and her-Hangit! I wish it were Back there in Yeddot

[Norristown Herald.]
The Italians believe that maternity robs a oman of her voice. The Italians should come to this country and listen to a rural n) ving in a wood a mile distant. When a knows it must either jump over it or get wrecked.

Every Year.

Life is a count of losses ever year; Men get euchred "tradin' hosses"—every year, Lost springs with sobs replying, Hot springs with lovers sighing, Are to nervous systems trying-every year.

bles Hassan. "And you, Achmet, do you give your daughter, Lady Nissa, to be the People strike more cussed badness—every year; Church fairs no longer charm us, "Tanglefoot" begins to barm us, Social lies perhaps alarm us—every year. agree," replies Achmet, the grocer. "And you, Lady Nissa, are you there?" "Yes, yes, she is here, Moollah," replies a chorus of women from behind the curtain. "And you agree, Lady Nissa?" Here there is a giggle from the child-bride. "Yes, yes, she agrees," comes in a triumphant chorus from the women. "Then," says the moollah, solemnly, "in the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, and of Mahommet, the prophet of God, I declare you, Lord Houssein, and you, Lady Nissa, to be man and wife." Here the moollah puts his-stamp or seal to the document; the various parties seal it, too, it is carefully, witnessed and formally completed. The moollah receives his fee of a few shillings and then, and not till then, he hands over the document—her settlement and "marriage lines" in one—to the agent of the bride or to her father.

The legal ceremony is over; the young people are married fast, fast as the Mahometan law can bind. And, theoretically, as yet they have never seen each other's faces. But really Houssein has had many a glimpse of the fair Nissa; her mother has often allowed him to see her child from behind a curtain or a cupboard-door. All this is understood. And the young people are now legally married. The wedding, as distinct from the espousals, may take place the same evening, in a week, a month, or not for years, according to the age, rank or circumstances of the bride and bridegroom. Men and women feast separately; and after many water-pipes have been smoked, many pounds of sweetmeats consumed, and a plentiful banquet has been disposed of the guests separate. All promise to be present at the actual wedding is a scene of joy and merriment curious in the extreme.

The Church Steeple in History. We see fewer fair dream faces-every year;

The days have less of gladness-every year;

We see rewer fair dream faces—every year;
Ah, the merry little mashes,
And the heart some maiden smashes
Sleep in sackcloth and ashes—every year. Ah, how sad to look before us-every year:

And see fools come in to bore us—every year: See our locks becoming whiter, And our bald head growing brighter, And our purse, too, getting lighter -every year How He Prodded the Professor

(Newman Independent.)

Student (holding up a small, hard object) "What is this, professor?" Professor of geology-"That is a ser plastic globule of the post-pliocene period. Student-"I think you are mistaken, pro-

Professor-"Ahem! Let's look at it again. Ah! may be I am mistaken. Where did you

Student-"I got it out of a gooseberry pie at my boarding-house.'

Transfiguration. [Harrison Robertson in Puck's Annual.]

"You are so fair!" Yet she seems not to note his praise or care.
[A false or partial tongue might thus declare That she was fair.

With frank indifference his phrases meet.
[In truth, 'twas less appropriate than discreet
To eatl her sweet.]

III. No signs of brightness do the words excite, [An ordinary gir!, a flatterer mignt

'Ah! she is fair and sweet, and bright-for lo! The metamorphosis these words bestow-"I love you so!"

A Sight to Make the Angels Ween (Somerville Journal.) The Concord philosophers can never fine

its summit. Nowadays steeples are made to serve more utilitarian purposes in carrying vanes, weathercocks and flagstaffs. Although very rarely indeed met with in the churches themselves ancient fireplaces are by no means uncommon in steeples. They are usually on the first floor, and have flues going to the top in the thickness of the wall. It has never been satisfactorily proved for whose use they could have been intended. Some have supposed that such towers as have them must at some time or other lave been watch-towers, but in remote inland districts it seems more reasonabetter example of a hungry human sou tainable, than the managing editor calling

HECTOR'S INHERITANCE:

The Boys of Smith Institute.

By HORATIO ALGER, Jr.,

AUTHOR OF "DO AND DARE," "RAGGED DICK." "TATTERED TOM." "LUCK

CHAPTER XVI. TOSSED IN A BLANKET.

CHAPTER XVI.

TOSSED IN A BLANKET.

The last new boy was a little fellow only eleven years old. His name was Tommy Cooper, as he was called at home. It was his first absence from the sheltering care of his mother, and he felt lonesome in the great dreary school-building, where he was called "Cooper," and "you little chap." He missed the atmosphere of home, and the tenderness of his mother and sister. In fact, the poor boy was suffering from that most distressing malady, home-sickness.

Had Mrs. Socrates Smith been a kind, motherly woman, she might have done much to reconcile the boy to his new home; but she was a tall, gaunt, bony woman, more masculine than feminine, not unlike Miss Sally Brass, whom all readers of Dickens will remember.

I am sorry to say that a home-sick boy in a boarding-school does not meet with much sympathy. Even those boys who have once experienced the same malady are half ashamed of it, and if they remember it as a mark of weakness. There was but one boy who made friendly approaches to Tommy, and this was Hector Roscoe.

Hector had seen the little fellow sitting by himself with a sad face, and he had

Oscoe.

Hector had seen the little fellow sitting y himself with a sad face, and he had one up to him, and asked him in a leasant tone some questions about himself

pleasant tone some questions about himself and his home.

"So you have never been away from home before, Tommy?" he said.
"No, sir," answered the boy, timidly.
"Don't call me sir. I am only a boy like you. Call me Hector."

"That is a strange name. I never heard it before." fore."
To, it is not a common name. I suppose don't like school very much."
never shall be happy here." sighed

Tommy.
"You think so now, but you will get used to it."
"I don't think I shall."
"Oh yes, you will. It will never seem like home, of course, but you will get acquainted with some of the boys, and will join in their games, and then time will pass wore pleasantly."

Join in their games, and then time will pass more pleasantly."

"I think the boys are very rough," said the little boy.

"Yes, they are rough, but they don't mean unkindly. Some of them were home-sick when they came here, just like you."

"Were you home-sick?" asked Tommy, looking up with interest.

"I didn't like the school very well; but I was much older than you when I came here, and besides I didn't leave behind me so pleasant a home. I am not so rich as you, Tommy. I have no father nor mother," and for the moment Hector, too, looked sad.

The little fellow became more cheerful under the influence of Hector's kind and sympathetic words. Our hero, however, was catechised about his sudden jatimacy with the new scholar.

"I see you've got a new situation, Roscoe," said Bates, when Hector was walking away.

"What do you mean?"

"I see you've got a new situation, Roscoe," said Bates, when Hector was walking away.

"What do you mean?"

"You've secured the position of nurse to that little cry-baby."

"You mean Tommy Cooper?"

"Yes, if that's his name."

"I was cheering up the little fellow a bit. He's made rather a bad exchange in leaving a happy home for Smith Institute."

"That's so. This is a dreary hole, but there's no need of crying about it."

"You might if you were as young as Tommy, and had just come."

"Shall you take him under your wing?"

"Yes, if he needs it."

We now come to the few minutes preceding the return of Hector from his walk, as indicated in the last chapter.

Tommy Cooper was sitting in the schoolyard, with a disconsolate look, when Jim Smith, who was never happier than when he was bullying other boys, espied him.

"What's the matter with you, young one?" he said roughly. "Is your grandanther dead?"

"No," answered Tommy, briefly.

"Come here and play."

"I'm not going to have you sulking round here. Do you hear me?"

"I would rather not."
"I'm not going to have you sulking round here. Do you hear me?"
"Are you one of the teachers?"
"You'll find out who I am," answered Jim, roughly. "Here, Palmer, do you want a little fun with this young one?"

A little fun with this young one?"
Palmer and Bates were Jim Smith's most slevoted adherents.
"What are you going to do, Jim?" questioned Palmer.
"I'm going to stir him up a little." said Jim, with a malicious smile. "Go and get a blanket."
"All right!" said Palmer.
"We'll toss him in a blanket. He won't look so sulky after we get through with him." There were two or three other boys standing by, who heard these words.

"It's a shame!" said one in a low voice.

"See the poor little chap, how sad he looks!

I felt just as he does when I first came to

school."
"Jim ought not to do it," said the second.
"It's a mean thing to do."
"Tell him so."
"No, thank you. He'd treat me the same

"No, thank you. He distant the way."

The two speakers were among the smaller boys, neither being over 14, and they sympathized with Tommy. Their sympathy was not likely to do him any good.

Out came Palmer with the blanket.
"Are there any teachers about?" asked

Jim.
"No."
"That's good. We shan't be interfered with. Here, young one, come here."
"What for?" asked Tommy, looking rightened.
"Come here, and you'll find out."
But Tommy had already guessed. He had read a story of English school life, in which a boy had been tossed in a blanket, and he was not slow in comprehending the situation.

a boy had been tossed in a blanket, and he was not slow in comprehending the situation.

"O, don't toss me in a blanket!" said the poor boy, clasping his hands.

"Sorry to disturb you, but it's got to be done, young one," said Jim. "Here, jump in. It'll do you good."

"O, don't!" sobbed the poor boy. "It'll hurt me."

"No, it won't! Don't be a cry-baby. We'll make a man of you."

But Tommy was not persuaded. He jumped up and tried to make his escape. But of course there was no chance at all for him. Jim Smith overtook him in a couple of strides, and seizing him roughly by the collar dragged him to the blanket, which by this time Palmer and one of the other boys, who had been impressed into the service reluctantly, were holding.

Jim Smith taking up Tommy bodily, threw him into the blanket, and then seizing one end gave it a violent toss. Up went the boy into the air, and tumbling back again into the blanket was raised again.

"Raise him boys!" shouted Jim. "Give him a hoist!"

Then it was that Tommy screamed, and Hector heard his cry for help.

He came rushing round the corner of the building and comprehended at a glance what was going on.

Naturally his hot indignation was stirred.

"For shame, you brutes!" he cried. "Stop th !!"

I there was any one whom Jim Smith did

th ti"

I there was any one whom Jim Smith did
not vant to see at that moment, it was
Het or Roscoe. He would much rather have
seet me of the ushers. He saw that he was
in a rrape, but his pride would not allow
him back out.

"Kep on, boys!" he cried. "It's none of
Roscoe's business. He'd better clear out or
we'll toss him."

As he spoke he gave another toss.

Roscoe's business. He'd better clear out or we'll toss him."
As he spoke he gave another toss.
"Save me, Hector!" cried Tommy, espying his friend's arrival with joy.
Hector was not the boy to let such an appeal go unheeded. He sprang forward, dealt Jim Smith a powerful blow that made him stagger, and let go the blanket, and then helped Tommy to his feet.
"Run into the house, Tommy!" he said.
"There may be some rough work here."
He faced round just in time to fend off partially a blow from the angry bully.
"Take that for your impudence!" shouted Jim Smith. "I'll teach you to meddle with me."

known, to secure sympathy. Even his uncle would be against him, for he was fond for money, and had no wish to lose the new pupil, whose friends were well able to pay for him.

No! He decided that what he wanted was to bring Hector into disgrace. The method did not immediately occur to him, but after a while he saw his way clear.

His uncle's bedchamber was on the second floor, and Jim's directly over it on the third story. Some of the other boys, including look, and forms also on the third floor.

Jim was going upstairs one day, when, through the door of his uncle's chamber, which chanced to be open, he saw a wallet lying on the bureau. On the impulse of the moment he walked in on tip-toe, secured the wallet, and slipped it hurriedly into his pocket. Then he made all haste upstairs, and botted himself into his were down stairs in the playground.

Jim took the wallet from his pocket and eagerly scanned the contents. There were eight five-dollar bills and ten dollars insmall bills, besides a few papers, which may be accurately described of no value to any one but the owner.

The boy's face assumed a covetous look. He, as well as his uncle, was fond of money, a taste which, unfortunately, as he regarded it, he was unable to gratify. His family was poor, and he was received at half price by Socrates Smith on the score of relationship, but his allowance of pocketmoney was less than that of many of the feliciency, in part, by compelling them to contribute to his pleasures. If any boy purchased candry or any other delicacy, Jim, if he learned the fact, required him to give him a portion, just as the feudal lords exacted tribute from their serfs and dependents. Still, this was not wholly satisfactory, and Jim longed, instead, for a supply of money to spend as he chose.

So the thought came to him, as he scanned the contents of the wallet, "Why shouldn't to fall through! Don't be such a fool!"

And a good reason why, James; I've met with a loss.

"Have no idea; but have deficiency, in part, by compelling them to contrib

bills, and reluctantly replaced the rest of the money in the wallet.

"So far, so good!" he thought. "That's a good idea."

Then, unlocking the door, he passed along the entry till he came to the room occupied by Hector. As he or one of the two boys who roomed with him might be in the room, he looked first through the key-hole. "The coast is clear!" he said to himself in a tone of satisfaction.

Still he opened the door cautiously and stepped with cat-like tread into the room. Than he looked about the room. Hanging on nails were several garments belonging to the inmates of the room. If any in the wallet into one of the side pockets. Then, with a look of satisfaction, he left the room, with a look of satisfaction, he left the room, "There," he said to himself, with a took of satisfaction, he left the room, and hurrying forward thrust twill into one of the side pockets. Then, with a look of satisfaction, he left the room, and the partial of the wallet and to himself, with a took of satisfaction, he left the room, "That'll" itx him! Perhaps he'll wish he hadn't put on quite so many airs."

He was rather annoyed as he was walking along the corridor, back to his room, to encounter Wilkins. He had artfully chosen a time when he thought all the boys would be out, and he heartily wished that some untoward chance had not brought Wilkin."

"Where are you going, Jim?" asked Wilkins.

"Where are you going, Jim?" asked Wilkins.

"Where are you going, Jim?" asked Wilkins.

"The trio went up stairs and entered poor Hector's room, the wallet, and then carried it up to his own that the wash."

"The trio went up stairs and entered poor Hector's room, the wilkins, you may leave the room."

The trio went up stairs and entered poor Hector's room, the wilkins, you may leave the room.

"The trio went up stairs and entered poor Hector's room it was occupied, though he could not see the occupant it so chanced that he colose the room, yet so placed that he colose the room, yet so placed that he colose the room, yet so placed that he col "I got out of that pretty well!" he reflected, complacently.

Perhaps Jim Smith would not have felt so complacent if he had known that at the time he entered Hector's room it was occupied, though he could not see the occupant. It so chanced that Ben Platt, one of Hector's room-mates, was in the closet concealed from the view of any one entering the room, yet so placed that he could see through the partially open door what was passing in the room.

When he saw Jim Smith enter he was surprised, for he knew that that young man was not on visiting terms with the boy who had discomfited and humiliated him. "What on earth can Jim want?" he asked himself.

He did not have long to wait for an an-

wilkins and Ben Platt were Hector's two room-mates.
"Hullo, Wilkins! I'm glad you've come just as you have."
"What for, Platt? Do you want to borrow some money?"
"No; there is more money in this room now than there has been for a long time."
"What do you mean? The governor hasn't sent you a remittance, has he?"
"No."

CHAPTER XIX.

A PRAMATIC SCENT

to, and, under these circumstances, it would hardly have been inflicted. Besides, Jim was aware that the offence for which Hector had attacked him was not likely, if made known, to secure sympathy. Even his uncle would be against him, for he was fond of money, and had no wish to lose the new pupil, whose friends were well able to pay for him.

No! He decided that what he wanted was to bring Hector into disgrace. The method did not immediately occur to him.

"Well?" she said.

"Well?" she said.

"Who was it?" every how had it on his

"A wallet, with a large amount of money in it!"

"Perhaps there is a hole in your pocket," suggested Jim.

"A hole—large enough for my big wallet to fall through! Don't be such a foo!"

"Excuse me, uncle," said Jim, meekly; "of course, that is impossible. When do you remember having it last!"

Of course Socrates told the story now familiar to us, and already familiar to his nephew, though he did not suspect that.

Jim struck his forehead, as if a sudden thought had occurred to him.

"Could it be?" he said slowly, as if to himself; "no, I can't believe it."

"Can't believe what?" demanded Socrates, impatiently; "if you have any clew, ont with it!"

"I hardly like to tell, Uncle Socrates, for

there."
Meanwhile, Jim skilfully directed the search.
"He may have put it under the mattress,"

when he saw Jim Smith enter he was surprised, for he knew that that young man thad discomfited and humiliated him.

"What on earth can Jim want?" he asked himself.

He did not have long to wait for an answer, though not a real one; but actions, as men have often heard, speak louder than words.

When he saw Jim steal up to Hector's pants and producing a wallet, hastily thrust into one of the pockets, he could hardly believe the testimony of his eyes.

"Well!" he ejaculated inwardly, "I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it. I knew Jim Smith was a bully and a tyrant, but I didn't think he was as contemptible as all that."

The wallet he recognized at once, for he had more than once seen Socrates take it out of his pocket.

"It is Sock's wallet!" he said to himself.

"It's clear that Jim has taken it and means to have it found in Roscoe's possession. That's as mean a trick as I ever heard of."

Just then Wilkins entered the room. Wilkins and Ben Platt were Hector's two room-mates.

"He may have put it under the mattress, "ungested Jim.

Socrates darted to the bed, and lifted up the mattress, but no wallet revealed itself to his searching eyes.

"No; it is not here!" he said, in a tone of disappointment: "the boy may have it about him. I will send for him."

"Wait a moment, Uncle Socrates." said Jim: "Smith immediately thrust his hand into one of the pockets—and drew out the wallet!"

"He may have put it under the mattress, "ungested Jim.

Socrates darted to the bed, and lifted up the mattress, but no wallet revealed itself to his searching eyes.

"No; it is not here!" he said, in a tone of disappointment: "the boy may have it about him. I will send for him."

"Wait a moment, Uncle Socrates." said Jim: "Smith immediately thrust his hand into one of the pockets—and drew out the wallet!"

"He may have put it under the mattress, but no wallet revealed itself to his searching eyes.

"No; it is not here!" he said, in a tone of dispapointment: "the boy may have it about him. I will send for him."

"Wait a moment, "Nor I. I thought the boy was of too good family to stoop to such a thing. But now I remember, Mr. Allan Roscoe told me he was only adopted by his brother. He is, perhaps, the son of a criminal."
"Very likely!" answered Jim, who was glad to believe anything derogatory to Hector. "What are you going do about it, mucle?"

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

the what do you mean? The governor hasn't be sent you a remittance, has he?"

"No."

"Expound your meaning, then, most learned and mysterious chum,"
"No."

"Expound your meaning, then, most learned and mysterious chum,"
"No."

"I was more neared and mysterious chum,"
"I what will hive minutes Jim Smith and which he desired to call to their attention. This was to be the occasion of bringing our more and climb the minute of the more with the didn't say he had been here."

"No." he said he had been to Bates' room. "That's all gammon! Wilkins, what will you say when I tell you that old Sock's wallet is in this very room!"

"I won't believe it!"
"Look here, then!"
"Look here, then!"
"Look here, then!"
"Look here, then!"
"As he spoke, Ben went to Hector's pants and drew out the wallet.
"Sock here, then!"
"In wour presence?"
"And but it in Roscoe's pocket?"
"And put it in Roscoe's pocket?"
"Yes."
"In your presence?"
"Yes." only he didn't take it?"
"And put it in Roscoe's pocket?"
"Yes."
"In your presence?"
"Yes." only he didn't take it?"
"And but it is a very mean way, "said Wilkins, in disgust.
"What does it all mean."
"Or a cat with murderous designs on a many way, "said Wilkins, in disgust.
"He was not a model boy—far from it, indeed!—but he had a sentiment of horost, and way, "said Wilkins, in disgust.
"It's a dirty trick," he said, warmly.
"I's a dirty trick," he said will him deed!—but he had a sentiment of horost, and he was not a model boy—far from it, indeed!—but he had a sentiment of horost, and he was not a model boy—far from it, indeed!—but he had a sentiment of horost, and way, said will him and the him deed!" he was not a model boy—far from it, indeed!—but he had a sentiment of horost, and the way of the

"Where were you?"
"In the closet. The door was partly open, and I saw everything."
"What does it all mean?"
"Can't you see? It's Jim's way of coming up with Roscoe. You know he threatened that he'd fix him."
"All I can say is, that it's a very mean way." said Wilkins, in disgust.
He was not a model boy—far from it, indeed!—but he had a sentiment of honor that made him dislike and denounce a conspiracy like this.
"It's a dirty trick." he said, warmly.
"I agree with you on that point."
"What shall we do about it?"
"Lay low, and wait till the whole thing comes out. When Sock discovers his loss Jim will be on hand to tell him where his wallet is. Then we can up and tell him al we know."
"Good! There's a jolly row coming!" said Wilkins, smacking his lips.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MISSING WALLET IS FOUND.
Socrates Smith was, ordinarily, so careful of his money that it was a very remarkable inadvertence to leave it on the bureau. Nor was it long before he ascertained his wife looked in at the door, and called for a small sum for some domestic expenditure.
With an ill grace—for Socrates hated to part with his money—he put his hand into the pocket where he usually kept his wallet.
"Really, Mrs. Smith." he was saying: "it seems to mee you are always wanting money—why, bless my soul!" and such an expression of consternation and dismay swept over his face that his wife hurriedly inquired:

"What is the matter, Mr. Smith?"
"What is the matter, Mr. Smith?"
"What is the world does he mean?"
"Use him! He won't dare to thrash us while Roscoe is round."
There was, indeed, about corrates Smith and or oparty try protentous and suggestive. He looked like one meditating a coup of eat, or perhaps it might better be said, a coup de main, as the hand is with school masters, generally, the instrument of attack.

When the proper time arrived Mr. Smith school masters, generally, the instrument of make to you."

All the boys looked at each other in the world doe op reputation, how unwearied I am in my efforts for your propers and welfare.

"Yo

sion of consternation and dismay swept over his face that his wife hurriedly in quired:

"What is the matter, Mr. Smith?"

"Matter enough!" he gasped. "My wallet is gone!"

"Gone;" echoed his wife in alarm. "Where can you have left it?"

Mr. Smith pressed his hand to his head in painful reflection.

"How much money was there in it, Socrates?" asked his wife.

"Between forty and fifty dollars!" groaned Mr. Smith. "If I don't find it, Sophronia, I'm a ruined man!"

This was, of course, an exaggeration, but it showed the poignancy of the loser's regret.

"Car't you think where you left it?"

Suddenly Mr. Smith's face lighted up, it "I was up in the chamber an hour since, and, while changing my coat, took out my wallet and laid it on the bureau. I'll go right up and look for it."

"Do, Socrates."

Mr. Smith bounded up the staircase with the agility of a man of half his years, and hopefully opened the door of his chamber, which Jim had carefully closed after him. His first glance was directed at the bureau, but despair again settled down sadly upon his heart when he saw that it was bare.

This was, of course, an exaggeration, but me'll teach you to meddle with me'' mill meat of his indignation, Hector followed it up with such a volley that the bully retreated in discomfiture, and was glad to withdraw from the contest.

"I'll pay you for this, you scoundrel!" he said, venomously.

"Whenever you please, you big brute!" Mr. Smith bounded up the staircase with the dearth opening the purpose that Jim Sints like you to tease small boys. If you annoy Tommy Cooper again, you'll health opening and the school."

"CHAPTER XVII.

JIM SMITH'S REVENGE.
It will be natural to suppose that Jim Smith, relying upon his influence with his surcle, would have reported this last "uncle, would have reported this last "uncle, would have reported this list" care, "as he chose to considered that no punishment Hector was probably too spirited to submit the ment of Hector was probably too spirited to submit the ment of the core of the the was craftly, and considered that no punishment Hector was probably too spirited to submit the ment of the point and the point

and the school."

Ben Platt and Wilkins exchanged glances of indignation. They felt that Mr. 8mith had been guilty of a piece of outrageous injustice in acting thus before he had apprised the supposed offender of the charge against him, and heard his defence. Both boys decided that they would not spare Jim 8mith, but at all hazards expose the contemptible plot which he had contrived against his school-fellow.

The boys were by this time so incensed at the solution of the content of the content of the content of the expense of Roscoe, that there was a very audible hiss, in which at least half a dozen joined.

"Is this rebellion?" asked Socrates, furiously.

"No, sir," said Ben Platt, firmly. "We want justice; that is all."

"You shall have justice—all of you?" exclaimed Socrates, carried beyond the limits of prudence.

but at all hazards expose the contemptible plot which he had contrived against his school-fellow.

"I waited, however, till I was somewhat more calm before lying the matter before you. I know you will all be anxious to know the nome of the boy who has brought disgrace upon the school to which you belong, and I am prepared to reveal it to you. Hector Roscoe, stand up?"

If a flash of lightning had struck him where he sat, Hector could not have been more astonished. For a moment he was struck dumb, and did not move.

"Stand up, Hector Roscoe!" repeated the principal. "No wonder you sit there as if paralyzed! You did not expect that so soon your sin would find you out."

Then Hector recovered completely hisself-possession. He sprang to his feet, and not only that, but he strode forward, blazing with passion, till he stood before Mr. Smith's desk and confronted him.

"Mr. Smith's desk and confronted him.

"do I understand you to charge me with stealing a walk: of yours containing money?"

"I do so charge you, and I have complete had socrates, carried beyond the limits of prudence.

"I am glad to hear that, sir," said Hector.

"If you do not at once exonerate me from this charge, which you now know to be false, and write to my guardian retracting it, I will bring the matter before the near-land was likely to wreck his prospects and was likely to wreck his prospects.

"I min gl

money."

"Ido so charge you, and I have complete evidence of the truth of my charge. What have you to say." repeated Hector, looking nove and it is an infamous lie!"

"Hold, sir!" exclaimed Socrates, angrily. "Shameless boy, do you intend to brazen it out? Did I not tell you that I had complete proof of the truth of the charge?"

"I denounce the charge as a lie."

"That won't do, sir! I myself took the wallet from the pocket of your pantaloons, hauging in the chamber. Mss. Smith was with me, and witnessed my discovery, and—there was another present, one of the pupils of this institute, who also can testify to the fact. It is useless for you to deny it."

"You found the wallet in the pocket of my pantaloons?" asked Hector, slowly.

"Yes. There was also the wallet in the pocket of my pantaloons?" asked Hector, slowly.

"Yes. There was another present, one of the pupils of this institute, who also can testify to the fact. It is useless for you to deny it."

"You found the wallet in the pocket of my pantaloons?" asked Hector, slowly.

"Yes. There was another present to the wallet in the pocket of my pantaloons?" asked Hector, slowly.

"Yes. There was another present to the wallet in the pocket of my pantaloons?" asked Hector, slowly.

"Yes. There was another present to the wallet in the pocket of the pupils of this institute, who also can testify to the fact. It is useless for you to deny it."

"You found the wallet in the pocket of my pantaloons?" asked Hector, slowly.

"Yes. There was another present, one of the wallet in the pocket of the wallet in the pocket of my pantaloons?" asked Hector, slowly.

"Yes. There was another present, one of the wallet in the processor of the pupils of this institute, who also can testify to the fact. It is useless for you to deny it."

"You found the wallet in the pocket of my pantaloons?" asked Hector, slowly.

"Yes. There was another present to the pupils of this institute, who also can testify to the fact. It is useless for you to the pupils of this institute, who also can tes money?"
"I do so charge you, and I have complete evidence of the truth of my charge. What

"You see, Mr. Smith, that, in spite of your proof, these hoys will not believe that your charge is well founded."
"That is neither her nor there, Roscoe. Will any one step up and prove your innocence."

"This is a very extraordinary statement, Patter, become processed."

"Yes, sir," answered Platt, firmly."
"Yes, sir," answered Platt, firmly."
"Yes, sir," answered Platt, Tame of the well of in Rescoe's pocket."
"You knew it was there!" repeated Sortacs. "How did you know it was there!"
"You knew it was there!" repeated Sortacs. "How did you know it was there!"
Here Smith's face turned from red to pale, and he moved about uneasity in his seat. Could ben Platt have been hidden somewhat was to the guestion. He must be the wall with the her what Ben had to say.

"You will be, the me. He would wait to hear what Ben had to say.
"No. Mr. Smith, I didn't put it in," answered Ben, indiagnantly."
"No. Mr. Smith, I didn't put it in," answered Ben, indiagnantly, say. "I merely spread the scholmaster, irritated.
"There was a little murmur among the upile, showing that their sympathy, was accused by the principal."
"Silence!" exclaimed Socrates, annoyed."
"Silence!" exclaimed Socrates, annoyed ben, which was accused by the principal socrates, with a mildness he would not away of the was will you deign to inform "James," said ben, looking your to the principal's nephow, who was "It's absec be!" cred dulity, if he were "You was banched, his manner was nervous and socrates, with a mildness he would not away employed with any other pupil, "said Mr. Smith, severely." Teach when I say the would not away employed with any other pupil, "said Mr. Smith, severely." Teach "Mr. Smith," said Hector, "Them Wilkins rose.
"Mr. Smith," said Hector, "what right have you to say that the charge is faise?" is the wallet he would, of course, during the wallet he ophosite direction. When I shall be provided the sense of comitted to the wall the wall the would not it." "So would you!" retorted Socrates, situried.
"It's a base lej' cred duly, side of the wallet was hidden. He had good reasons the wallet he would not come to the principal angrily, for he was "gitting against a mile he wallet was hidden. He had good reasons the wallet he wallet was h

Here Mr. Smith paused, and it is needless to say that the shool room was a scene of great excitement. His tone was so impressive, and his statement so detailed, that no one could doubt that he had most convincing evidence of the absolute accuracy of what he said.

"Who was it?" every boy had it on his lips to inquire.

"Three hours have elapsed since my discovery," continued Mr. Smith. "During that time I have felt quite unnerved. I have, however, written and posted an acount of this terrible discovery to the friends it the pupil who has so disgraced himself and the school."

Ben Platt and Wilkins exchanged glapose indignation. They the had it is needless to prove the time in the time in the wallet could have been removed from Mr. Smith's chamber and the time when it was found in my room. I believe this is what lawyers call an alioi that I have, fortunately, been able to prove."

"You were."

"You were."

"Now, Platt, will you tell me how long after the wallet was put into my pocket before Mr. Smith appeared in search of it?"

"I submit, then," said Hector, in a matter of fact manner, "that I was absent in the playground during the entire time in its which the wallet could have been removed from Mr. Smith's chamber and the time when it was found in my room. I believe this is what lawyers call an alioi that I have, fortunately, been able to prove."

"You are a very smart lawyer!" sneered in the time?"

"You were."

"It won't hat the time?"

"You were."

"You ore nember whether I was with will have the time?"

"You were."

"You were."

"You were."

"You were."

"You were."

"You were."

"You ore half an hour."

"You were."

"You ore nember the time?"

"You were."

"You were."

"You were."

"You ore nember the time?"

"You were."

"You were."

"You were."

"You were."

"You ore nember "You are a very smart lawyer, sheeted the principal.

The boys were by this time so incensed at Mr. Smith's evident effort to clear his nephew at the expense of Roscoe, that there was a very audible hiss, in which at least half a dozen joined.

"Is this rebellion?" asked Socrates, furi-

Among the boys of Smith Institute there was but one opinion on the subject of the principal's wallet. All acquitted Roscoe of having any part in the theft, and they were equally unanimous in the belief that Jim Smith had contrived a mean plot against the boy whom he could not conquer by fair means. There was a little informal consultation as to how Jim should be treated. It was finally decided to "send him to Coventry."

"So it's you, Platt, is it?" said Jim, grimly.

There was another sensation. In the second row back a boy was seen to rise.

"Mr. Smith." said Ben Platt, "I can prove Roscoe's innocence!"

CHAPTER XX.

HECTOR GAINS A VICTORY.

There were two persons on whom Ben Platt's declaration made a profound impression.

"So it's you, Platt, is it?" said Jim, grimly.

"I've got a word or two to say to you," said Jim, significantly.

"Say them quick, then," said Ben. "for I'm in a hurry."

"I'm not," said Jim, in his old tone, "and it makes no difference whether you are or not."

"Indeed! you are as polite as usual," returned Ben.

There were two persons on whom Ben Platt's declaration made a profound impression.

These were Jim Smith and his uncle, the learned Socrates. The latter was surprised, for he was fully persuaded that the charge he had made was a true one, and Hector was a thief. As for Jim, his surprise was a thief, As for Jim, his surprise was of a very disagreeable nature. Knowing as he did that he himself had taken the money, he was alarmed lest his offence was to be made known, and that the pit which he had digged for another should prove to be provided for himself.

Socrates was the first to speak, after taking time to recover himself from his surprise.

"This is a very extraordinary statement, Platt," he said. "You say you can prove Roscoe's innocence?"

"Yes, sir," answered Platt, firmly.

"I wish no trifling here, sir," said the principal, sharply. "I myself found the wallet in Roscoe's pocket."

"Yes, sir," answered Ben Platt, "I knew it was there."

"Yes, sir," answered Ben Platt, "I knew it was there."

"You knew it was there!" repeated Socrates. "How did you know it was there?"

"You will be, then. I'm going to thrash

"Yes, if you choose to put it so. Would you have had me stand by and see Wilkins brutally used?"

"Of course you color the affair to suit yourselt," said Socrates, coldly. "The fact is that you, an usher, have lowered yourself by taking part in a playful school-boy contest."

seen James in the corridor, but that is by no means a part of his complicity in this affair."

"Just so!" said Jim, eagerly.

"Ben Platt's evidence ought to count for something," said Hector. "He saw your nephew putting the wallet into the pocket of my pants."

Socrates was clearly perplexed. In spite of his partiality for his nephew, the case against him certainly looked very strong.

Hector, however, determined to make his defence even stronger.

"I would like to ask Platt," he said, "at what time this took place?"

"At 3 o'clock."

"How do you know it was 3?" asked the principal, sharply.

"Because I heard the clock on the village church strike 3."

"Were were you all the time?"

"I would like to ask another boy—Frank Lewis—if he heard the clock on the village church strike 3."

Lewis answered in the affirmative.

"Where were you all the time?"

"In the play-ground."

"What were you doing?"

"Playing ball."

"Was I in the game?"

"Was I in the game been going on?"

"Half an hour."

"How much longer did it last?"

surprised in his life than he was at the sudden spirit exhibited by the usher, "I will not be insulted. Leave me, and tomorrow morning leave my service."
"I will, sir. I have no desire to remain

"I will, sir. I have no desire to remain here longer."

But when Mr. Crabb had walked away his spirit sank within him. How was he to obtain another situation? He must consult immediately with Hector Roscoe, in whose judgement, boy as he was, he reposed great confidence.

CHAPTER XXII.

Two letters, one of which is welcome.

"Hector." said Mr. Crabb, nervously, "I wenty dollars a month and your "Twenty dollars a month and your "Twenty dollars a month and your "Three dollars and a half. It is a very"

TWO LETTERS, ONE OF WHICH IS WELCOME.
"Hector," said Mr. Crabb, nervously. "I am going to leave the Institute at the end of the week." of the week."

"Have you secured another situation, Mr. Crabb?" asked Hector, hopefully.
"No," answered the usher, shaking his head. "I have been discharged."

head. "I have been discharged."
"For what reason?"
"For interfering with Mr. Smith's nephew when he was brutally abusing Wilkins."
"Did Mr. Smith fully understand the circumstances?"
"Yes; but he stands by his nephew, right or wrong. He blamed me for checking his nephew's brutality."
"This is shameful!" said Hector, warmly, "May I ask, Mr. Crabb, if you have formed any plans?"

"Yes; but he stands by his nephew, right or wrong. He blamed me for checking his nephew's brutality."

"This is shameful!" said Hector, warmly, "May I ask, Mr. Crabb, if you have formed any plans?"

"No, except to seek a new position!" any swered Crabb. "I fear," he added, despondently, "that it may be some time before I am so fortunate. Roscoe, I don't timel have not only myself, but another to support."

"Keep up your courage, Mr. Crabb! It is nearly time for me to hear from the friend in New York to whom I wrote in your behalf. If you can secure the position of his private futor—"

"If I can, I will hail it as providential. It will relieve me at once from all anxiety."

"If I can, I will hail it as providential. It will relieve me at once from all anxiety."

"If I can, I will hail it as providential. It will relieve me at once from all anxiety."

"If I can, I will hail it as providential. It will relieve me at once from all anxiety."

"If or 't timin I shall long remain here myself, Mr. Crabb," said Hector. "I came here with the full intention of making the most of the facilities the institute affords to comive an injustice and brbtality. The only good I have got here has been derived from your instructions."

"Thank you, Roscoe. Such a tribute is indeed welcome." said the usher, warmly.

"Thank you, Roscoe. Such a tribute is indeed welcome." said the usher, warmly.

"Thank you, Roscoe. I don't blame you for being disgusted with the management."

"Thank you, Roscoe. I don't blame you for being disgusted with the management."

"Thank you, Roscoe. I don't blame you for being disgusted with the management."

"Then, Mr. Crabb," said Socrates, angrily, the other to what I said the other will understand that I shall make no such engagement."

"Then, Mr. Crabb," said socrates, angrily, the other will understand that I shall make no such engagement."

"Then, Mr. Crabb, and I hope my good wishes may bring you the advantagement."

"Then, Mr. Crabb, and I have in view."

"Thank you, Roscoe. I don't blame you for being

"It is quite sincere, Mr. Crabb, and I hope my good wishes may bring you the advantage which I have in view."

"Thank you. Roscoe. I don't blame you for being disgusted with the management of the school. You have yourself suffered injustice."

"Yes, in writing home and charging me with theit before he had investigated the circumstances, Mr. Smith did me a great injustice. I doubt whether he has since written to correct the false charge, as I required him to do. If not I shall owe it to myseif to leave the school."

"You will be justified in doing so."

The next day brought Hector two letters. One was from Allan Roscoe, and read as follows:

mpted by your own dishonest and depraved airt.

I cannot express the shame I feel at this revettion of baseness. I am truly glad that you are to connected with me by blood. Yet I cannot reget that my poor brother treated you as a son, id took pains to train you up in right ideas. It ould give him deep pain could he know how the yy whom he so heaped with benefis has turned it! I may say that Guy is as muen shocked as am, but he, it seems, had a better knowledge of ou than I, for he tells inche he is not surprised to ear it. I confess I am, for I thought better of m.

Under the circumstances, I shall not feel justied in doing for you as much as I intended. I
toposed to keep you at school for two years
ore, but I have now to announce that this is
our last term, and I advise you to make the
tost of it. I will try when the term closes to
add some situation for you where you employer's
oney will not pass through your hands.

ALLAN ROSCOE."

before coins the most prominent being hidghatton and contempt for the man who so easily allowed himself to think evil of him.

The other letter he found more satisfactory.

It was from his young friend in New York. Walter Ross. As it is short, I subjoin it:

DEAH HECTOR—I am ever so glad to hear from you, but I should like much better to see you, read to pape what you said of Mr. Crabb, and he says it is very apropos, as he had made up his your see, not having your traise for study, and pape thinks I need special attention. He says that your recommendation is sufficient, and he will engage Mr. Crabb without any further inquiry; and he says he can come at once. He will give him got a month and board, and he will have considerable for himself; it he wants to study have considerable for himself; it he wants to study have been he for himself; it he wants to study have been hen for himself; it he wants to study have been seen from the could not help believing that Jim was a third to me borgation. Our hero lost no time in seeking out Mr.

Hector read this letter with gonnin deflight. It offered a way of escape both for the unfortunate usher and himself. Nothing could be more "apropos," to quote Walter's cypression.

Our hero lost no time in seeking out Mr.

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Our hero lost no time in seeking out Mr.

Our hero lost no time in seeking out Mr.

Our hero lost no time in seeking out Mr.

Our hero lost notine in seeking out Mr.

Our hero lost of me circumstance wall that Jim Smith, and in the end woeld in the butter. In the propose was the one who have the wallet," and he will have considered in his own that the says the third this vast the bank of Nr. Smith specified in the propose was the one who have the says he concluded that Jim lo

could be more "apropos," to quote Walter's expression.

Our hero lost no time in seeking out Mr. Our her lost no time in seeking out Mr. Our her lost no time in seeking out Mr. Our her lost no time in seeking out Mr. Our her lost no time in seeking out the hero lost no time in seeking out the lost not her lost not him in seeking out the hero lost not him in seeking out the hero lost not him in seeking out the hero lost not her lost not him in seeking out the hero lost no comed his release with deeper thankfulness," said the usher. "To be in the employ of a man whom you despise, yet to feel yourself a helpless and hopeless dependant on him, is, I assure you, Roscoe, a position by no means to be envied. For two years that has been my lot."

"But it will soon be over."

"Yes, thanks to you. Why can't you accompany me, Hector? I ought not, perhaps, to draw you away, but—"

"But listen to the letter I have received from my kind and considerate guardian, as he styles himself," said Hector.

He read Allan Roscoe's letter to the usher. "He seems in a great hurry to condemn you." said Mr. Crabb.

"Yes, and to get me off his hands," said Hector, proudly. "Well, he shall be gratified in the last. I shall accept Walter's invitation, and we will go up to New York to gether."

"That will, indeed, please me. Of course you will undeceive your guardian?"

"Yes. I will get Wilkins and Platt to prepare a statement of the facts in the case, and accompany it by a note releasing Mr. Roscoe from any further care or expense for me."

"But, Hector, can you afford to do this?"

"Crabb with a message from Socrates, desiring the usher to wait upon him at once.

"CHAPTER XXIII.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE USHER.

Mr. Smith, "said Ben Platt, in a spirited tone. "no one ever suspected me of dishoncest tone. "Nor one ever suspected me of dishoncesty tone." "It stands to ready tone." "It stands to ready to the me, "It shall tone, "It stands to ready to the wilk ins."

"That's neither here nor there," said the principal, dogmatically. "It stands to ready to the wilk ins. "That's neither here nor there," said the principal, dogmatically. "It stands to ready to the with a message from wilk in a does not prove that Wilkins or I had anything to do with it."

"You were in the room with the money for half an hour, according to your own confession," said Socrates.

"Yes, I will, indeed, please me. Of course you will undeceive your guardian?"

"Yes. I will get Wilkins and Platt to prepare a statement of the facts in the ca

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE USHER.
Mr. Smith had been thinking it over. He had discharged Mr. Crabb in the anger of the moment, but after his anger had abated he considered that it was not for his interest to part with him. Mr. Crabb was a competent teacher, and it would be wellnigh impossible to obtain another so cheap. Twenty dollars a month for a teacher qualified to instruct in Latin and Greek was certainly a beggarly sum, but Mr. Crabb's dire necessity had compelled him to accept it. Where could he look for another teacher as cheap? Socrates Smith appreciated the difficulty, and decided to take Mr. Crabb back, on condition that he would make an apology to Jim.
To do Mr. Crabb justice, it may be said at the condition of the crabb justice it may be said as the condition of the crabb justice it may be said as the condition of the crabb justice it may be said as the condition of the crabb justice it may be said as the condition of the crabb justice it may be said as the condition of the crabb justice it may be said as the condition of the crabb justice it may be said as the condition of the crabb justice it may be said as the condition of the crabb justice it may be said as the condition of the con

or by taking her tand by and see Wilkins brutally used?"

"Of course you color the affair to suit yourself; "and compelled him to accept it. When the word another teacher as cheap?" Scarates smith appreciated the difficulty, and decided to take Mr. Crabb back, on continuous the would make an apology to the string part in a playful school-boy contest."

"Playfull" repeated Mr. Crabb justice, it may be said that he would make an apology to the string of the sale in the word and the w

The usher was surprised. He had not expected that Mr. Smith would make overtures of reconciliation. He decided not to mention at present his brighter prospects in New York, but to wait and see what further his employer had to say.

Mr. Crabb bowed, but did not make any reply.

the pitiful salary of twenty dollars a month."

"Twenty dollars a month and your board, Mr. Crabb," said Soctates, with dignity, "I consider a very fair remuneration."

"I do not, Mr. Smith," said the usher, in a decided tone.

"I apprehend you will find it considerably better than to be out of employment," said Socrates, rather angry.

"You are right there, sir."

"I am glad you show signs of returning reason. Well, Mr. Crabb, I have thought the matter over, and I have a proposal to make to you."

"Very well, sir!"

"I do not wish to distress you by taking

me."
"Of course, sir, that is understood!"
"You haven't another engagement, I take
it," said Mr. Smith. very much puzzled by
the usher's extraordinary independence.
"Yes, sir, I have."
"Indeed!" said Socrates, amazed. "Where

"Indeed!" said Socrates, amazed. "Where do you go?"
Then was Mr. Crabb's time for triumph.
"I have received this morning an offer from the city of New York," he said.
"From New York! Is it in a school?"
"No, sir; I am to be private tutor in a family." family."
"Indeed! Do you receive as good pay as As good!" echoed the usher. "I am offered sixty dollars a month and board, with the possibility of a larger sum, in the event of extra services being demanded." Socrates Smith had never been more sur-

This Mr. Crabb, whom he had considered to be under his thumb, as being wholly dependent upon him, was to receive a salary which he considered princely.

"How did you get this office?" he asked.
"Through my friend, Hector Roscoe," answered the usher.

"Probably he is deceiving you. It is ridiculous to offer you such a sum."

"I am quite aware that you would never think of offering it, but, Mr. Smith, there are other employers more generous."

money that did not belong to him. I mean a very different person—your nephew, James Smith."

Socrates frowned with anger. "There seems to be a conspiracy against my unfortunate nephew," he said. "I don't believe a word of your mean insinuations, and I am not deceived by your attempt to throw your own criminality upon him. It will not injure him in my eyes. Moreover, I shall be able to trace back the theft to the wrong-doer. The missing bill was marked with a cross upon the back, and should either of you attempt to pass it your guilt will be made manifest. I advise you to restore it to me while there is yet time."

Woman's cruelty to woman has made thousands fail to speak to each other. Cicely had just dropped in to congratulate her friend on pleasant prospects directly after Lent.
"O I'm so glad for you, my dear. Augustus always was such charming company. Oh, he's real nice. He paid me marked attention half-a-dozen years ago."

"Indeed! I believe I've heard him say something about your being a very dear friend of his mother."

The coffee cream froze in the little quaint pitcher on the table. So did the morning's conversation. is yet time."
"The bill was marked?" asked Wilkins,

"Certainly," answered the jeweler politicly.
"What is the price of that?" asked Benpointing to one exactly like the one he had seen on Jim's finger.
"Three dollars and a half. It is a very pretty pattern."
"Yes, sir. There's one of our boys who has one just like it."
"You mean James Smith, the principal's nephew?"

"Yes. sir."
"He bought it of me yesterday."
The two boys exchanged a swift glance.
They felt that they were on the brink of a

discovery.
"Did he give you a five-dollar bill in payment?" asked Ben Platt.
"Yes." answered the jeweler, in surprise.
"Could you identify that bill?"
"What are you driving at, boys?" asked
Mr. Washburn, keenly.

"I will explain to you if you will answer my questions first."

"Yes, I could identify the bill."

"Have you it in your possession still?"

"I have."

"It seems to me, my boy, you are in training for a lawyer."

"I have a very urgent reason for asking you this question, Mr. Washburn."

"Then I will answer you. When the note was given me, I noticed that it was on the Park Bank of New York."

"Will you be kind enough to see if you can find it?"

"Certainly."

The jeweler opened his money drawer, and, after a brief search, produced the bill in question.

at his employer.

"If you please, Mr. Crabb."

"Then, sir, you shall have it. Your proposal that I should apologize to that overgrown bully for restraining him in his savage treatment of a fellow-pupil is both ridiculous and insulting."

"You forget yourself. Mr. Crabb," said Socrates, gazing at the hitherto humble usher in stupefaction.

"As to promising not to do it again, you will understand that I shall make no such engagement."

"Then, Mr. Crabb," said Socrates, angrily, "I shall adhere to what I said the other day, At the end of the week you must leave me."

"Of course, sir, that is understood!"

"You haven't another engagement, I take it," said Mr. Smith, very much puzzled by the usher's extraordinary independence.

"Yes, sir, I have."

"Indeed!" said Socrates amaged! "Where!"

"You are not going to leave the linkin, "but I do not expect to be here to ealled upon."

"You are not going to leave the Institute of the bill in question.

It was a \$5 bill on the Park Bsnk of New York, as he had already told the boys.

"Now, Mr. Washburn," asked Wilkins, trying to repress his excitement, "will you examine the back of the bill, and see if the produced in a money drawer, and, after a brief search, produced firs mind expendence.

"Now, Mr. Washburn," asked Wilkins, trying to repress his excitement, "will you examine the back of the bill, and see if the produced in an examine the back of the bill, and see if the present of the produced in an examine the back of the bill, and see if the produced in an examine the back of the bill, and see if the produced in an examine the back of the bill, and see if the present of the present of the produced in an examine the back of the bill, and see if the present of the produced in an examine the back of the bill, and see if the re is any mark on it?"

The jeweler opened has modes and an examine the back of the bill, and see if the produced in an examine the back of the back of the bill, and see if the present on its upperson in the present on its upperson in the present on the

be called upon."

"You are not going to leave the Insti-"I shall write to my father in what manner I have been treated, and let him understand how the principal manages the school, and I feel sure he will withdraw me."

me."

"Ditto for me!" said Ben Platt. "Old Sock's partiality for his nephew has been carried too far, and now that the only decent teacher is going—Mr. Crabb—I don't mean to stay here if I can help it."

The boys upon their return to the school sought out the principal.

"Well, boys." he said. "Have you come to confess?"

"No, sir," said Ben, "but we have come to give you some information about your money."
"I was sure you knew something about it," said Socrates, with a sneer. "I am glad you have decided to make a clean breast of

yesterday."
"Ha! Well?"
"The one who offered it purchased a gold

"I don't care what he bought. Who was "I don't care what he bought. Who was it that offered the money?"
"Your nephew, James Smith."
"I don't believe it," said the teacher, very much disconcerted.
"Then, sir, I advise you to question Mr. Mr. Washburn."
"How can he identify the bill? Is it the only five-dollar bill he has?"
"The only five-dollar bill on the Park Bank of New York, and he says he noticed that this was the bank that issued the bill handed him by your nephew."
"What of that?"
"The note which he still has in his possession is marked exactly as you described!"
"It may have been marked since it came into Mr. Washburn's hand," said Socrates, but he was evidently very much disturbed

said a large dealer, "is not more than 5 per cent of what it was twenty years ago,"

"How do you account for the decline?" asked a Globe reporter.

"The manufacture of paper bags has something to do with it, and formerly many more goods requiring bagging were shipped from this port than at the present time. There is no flour mill here now, and, consequently no wheat is brought here for milling. The wheat comes in carloads and is shipped in bulk, generally by steamers, to Europe. Elevators, you see, take the place of bags. Corn and oats also come from the West in bulk. Shorts, feed and middlings come from flour mills, about half in bulk and half in bags. The bags are emptied here and used largely by the local dealers for oats, shorts and feed. They are cheap bags, worth six or seven cents apiece as they arrive, and after four or five fillings are of but little value."

"There is no loaning trade to speak of in Boston. The steamers occasionally borrow three-bushel burlap grain bags, known as loan bags, worth about nine cents each and pay three and one-half cents a trip for them. They are good for three or four trips; and the steamers are liable for such as are lost or rendered unit for use. In New York the loaning trade is very active; indeed, there is a corporation known as the American Bag-Loaning Company. It is no exaggeration to say that about 6,000,000 three-bushel bags are annually loaned in New York to carry grain to Europe. The elevators, as well as the water facilities, render the ports of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans much more in the line of the loan trade than Boston, where few if any bags are used. The use of second-hand foreign bags may also have something to do with the decline."

"I buy any kind of bags, if they are fairly clean," said a second-hand dealer. "Sugar bags, varying in size and material, and coming from the East Indies, Cuba and South America, Isell principally to produce men for potatoes. Coffee bags of many kinds, coming from the East Indies, for about the same pu

Woman's cruelty to woman has made

conversation.

The Reason for Checked Suitings.

President Cleveland Pretty Well Pleased.

moment of his time, but the strain has not been greater than he expected, and he now feels that the hardest physical labor of his term is past. Mr. Cleveland has devoted the greater part of his time to making the acquaintance of the leaders of his party. He came here not only a stranger to the majority of senators and representatives, but ignorant of the personal relations of the men upon whom he must largely depend for advice and information. He has learned more in the past ten days of the inner history of the Democratic organization in the different States than he had previously imagined, and he feels that he can now make appointments with some degree of intelligence. Both sides of the factional quarrels that exist in every political organization have been able to judge from personal contact with representative men which party represents the ideas approved by the administration. To have begun filling the offices before he had an opportunity to learn something about the applicants, and their indorsers would, he believes lave in the kind of a reformer who suits the Democrats best. Today he notified the stationer that he would need 500 dismissal blanks, and treasury Department clerks are now wondering who the axe will fall upon next. First Assistant Postmaster-General Crosby said this afternoon: "I can say to you positively, that every efficient clerk in the government department need have no fear of losing his place as long as he does his duty. There is to be a weeding out, but the workers will remain."

The lndiana Democrats are complaining at the attempt of Vice-President Hendricks to control the patronage of the State to the exclusion of the remainder of the delegation. He is making it a point to approve the recommendations made by Senator Voornees. The President has been asked to rive some indication as to which side he will favor, but up to noon today he had descined to commit himself on any of the numerous cases which have been notified the stationer. The following is a list of persons borne on the roll o administration. To have begun filling the offices before he had an opportunity to dearn something about the applicants, and their indorsers would, he believes have inheir indorsers would, he believes have in-colved the administration in irreparable

volved the administration in irreparable errors.

The President is willing to bear the criticism of those who think he has been dilatory in making changes in office. He prefers to go slowly and thinks it better to be criticised for delaying apppointments than be cursed for making lasty and perhaps ill-advised changes. The President has made no mistake thus far. His day is yet to come. He knows it, and is preparing himself to meet the hostility that is always caused in the exercise of the appointing power.

A Rule to See Every Caller

for whom he could find a spare moment of time, and he despatches business with an ease and celerity that no nervous man could personal friends at almost any time, but he

the greater the number of his visitors the greater was the number of his enemies. General Garfield knew everybody, whom to receive and whom to refuse, and he exercised his judgment with an idea simply to the best use of his time. Arthur was extremely particular about receiving callers. One day in each week (Monday) he set apart for himself and representatives, and senators were notified that they needn't call that day. As a matter of fact many gentlemen were received by Arthur on his private day, but they were either cabinet officers, personal friends or gentlemen with whom he wished to converse and who called upon invitation.

Official exclusiveness has never been popular here. Arthur was a favorite here among a limited number of fashionable people, but the great mass of visitors to the capital complained because they were denied admittance to his presence. Cleveland tells the White House doorkeepers that he does not mind shaking hands with 500 people a day. He has left his office nearly every afternoon since his inaguration, gone into the East parlor, and there personally greeted from 500 to 1500 strangers who wished to pay their respects. The rush of strangers called here by the inauguration has ceased, and Mr. Cleveland will not hereafter be called upon to do more than custom demands, to see no official callers for a limited time each day.

The first business of the administration will be to satisfy

in the expenses of the government. To this Department, and others will follow. Not only in the employment of unnecessary clerks, but in the outside exsary clerks, but in the outside expenses of the different departments will reforms be made. Secretary Lamar and Attorney-General Garland yesterday gave orders to sell all the horses and carriages that have heretofore been employed in these departments and to cover the proceeds into the treasury. It is understood that this order does not apply to the trucks used in the hauling of freight, documents, etc.

The greatest economist, having due regard for the value of the time of cabinet officers, could not well object to the slight expense that would be incurred by giving each one of them a carriage, but unment of the Democratic National Committee during the past four presidential campaigns. He is a practical printer, and is said to be thoroughly competent to fill Mr. Rounds' place. Mr. Andrews is not an active applicant for the office, but he will receive it if the advice of the national committee is heeded by the President.

Reform Intentions of the Administra

tion. WASHINGTON, March 14.-The second week of the new administration has closed with satisfaction to everybody but the office-seekers. They are dissatisfied because removals have not been made by the wholesale to find places for the new-comers. The rank and file have settled down to the conviction that it is only in the Treasury Department and in the Treasury Department and the offices under Mr. Manning that summary charges will be made. Appointment Clerk Higgins' announcement that he wanted 500 dismissal blanks, created a good deal of constemation among heads of bureaus and divisions and the higher grades of clerks, but it did not greatly encourage applicants for office who have not passed civil service examinations. Mr. Manning is of the opinion that taking the Treasury Department as a whole five clerks have heretofore been employed to do the work that two could just as well perform, and he wants to get rid of the other three in each case, who, he says, are in the way. If no appointments are made to fill the vacancies caused by dismissals, it will be an earnest of the reform intentions of the new administration.

missals, it will be an earnest of the reform intentions of the new administration.

While the crowd in the city has to a considerable extent disappeared the mail of the several secretaries has increased. The Post Office Department continues to be the objective point of assault, and fully 1000 applications and petitions for post offices are daily received. One applicant today enclosed his picture as an inducement to the appointment. At the treasury the pressure is also strong, while a dozen congressional delegations a day, to urge applicants' claims, are not an unusual number for any head of a department to receive.

Colonel Henry Walker of Boston, who looking after the surveyorship of the port, left for home this afternoon. He had an interview with the secretary of the treasury just before his departure. Jim Esterbrook, who is also an applicant for the surveyorship, was here a few days

for the surveyorship, was here a few days ago. Representative Lovering is an intimate personal friend of Colonel Walker, and will probably use his influence to secure his appointment. Colonel Walker is backed by the soldier element.

Representative Lovering does not appreciate to any great extent the efforts of certain Boston newspapers that would greatly rejoice to see him out of the Republican aspirants for congressional honors in the sixth district to boom him for the office of

the 1st prox.:

Special agents—W. R. Bates, Charles H. Gray, James C. Horr. R. M. Kimbail, John O'Neill and George B. Swift—6.

Special inspectors of customs—J. A. Camp, George Christ, E. J. Coen, Frank Foster, Cyril Hawkins, James V. Kelly, Nathan Kimbail, Michael Keeley, J. W. Frazier, W. N. T. Godwin, J. H. Grove, Robert Harlan, S. L. Hough, J. M. Scovel, W. E. Shackeitord, A. M. Sheck, William Randail, John Ransey, H. L. Swords, H. Van Vechten, G. D. Weeks, B. w. Woodward and W. H. Warson—2S.

Fraud roil—J. F. Cake, M. H. Chadwick, G. R. Harris, John Moses, W. Krzyzanowski, T. J. O'Sulliyan, M. Stewart, G. M. Storrs and J. A. Washington—9.

Phil Thompson and Mr. Oyster. appointing power.
Mr. Cleveland has been more accessible to visitors at the White House than any of the presidents for many years past. He has in the interest of E. W. Oyster of Pennsylof Mississippi called on the President today vania for the office of public printer. Mr.

in the interest of E. W. Oyster of Pennsylvania for the office of public printer. Mr. Oyster is strongly endorsed for the place by labor organizations and the Grand Army. The President promised to give the matter careful consideration. This is about the only office that the organized labor of the country has interested itself in thus far, and as it seems to be almost a settled fact that Mr. Rounds, the present incumbent, must go, Mr. Oyster's chances are very good. The only other candidate for the place is Congressman Rogers of New York, and he is thought to be too old a man for the office.

The friends of Phil Thompson of Kentacky, who wants to be appointed commissioner of internal revenue, have practically given up all hope of his success. Beck and Carlisle, who have been among the foremost of Mr. Thompson's friends, still have some hope of his appointment, but they admit the chances are against him. The President today informed them that in filling the office he would not be prejudiced against Mr. Thompson by reason of the murder that he committed a couple of years ago in settlement of his domestic difficulties. He has offered Thompson another place, and this fact is considered to be the strongest proof that the Kentuckian will not get the office he wishes. Thompson's indorsements for the office are perhaps as strong as those ever presented to a president by any applicant for a public place. His friends, while losing confidence in Thompson's winning qualities, do not despair of being able to beat State Auditor Miller of West Virginia, the rival candidate for the place. He was indorsed by Randall and Secretary Manning, and that faction of the Democratic party which is opposed to the restrict the strongest poof to the free trade idea. It is hoped now that the party which is opposed to the free trade idea. It is hoped now that the the free trade idea. It is noped now that the President will compromise the matter by selecting a commissioner from some other State, and the name of ex-Congressman Buckner of Missouri, chairman of the committee on banking and currency in the last Congress, is mentioned as a dark horse likely to get the place.

NEW ENGLAND OFFICES.

Peter Butler of Quincy to be Collector -Gossip About the Other Federal go Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 13.-There is still a B Washington, March 13.—There is still a good deal of discussion here concerning the distribution of the offices in New England. Just what steps the President and cabinet will take in making changes does not seem to be known. A good deal of interest centres about the first office in New England, that of collector at Boston. Only two gentres are the distribution of the treasury became known and the anxiety and uneasiness denicted on the counternances of nearly all that of collector at Boston. Only two gen-Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, who was here a that

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, who was here at few days since, has been mentioned for the office. While Judge Endicott is a stanch office of the strend of Mr. Saltonstall, it is also believed that he has a very favorable opinion of Mr. Peter Butler of Quincy. It is not expected, however, that the different heads of departments will interfere with each other's appointments. The appointment is to be made by Secretary Manning. While Mr. Saltonstall stands well, the universal unanimity which is apparent for Mr. Peter Butler of Order with Mr. Secretary Manning has received one of the strongest petitions for Mr. Butler that ever was received in Washington. Those larves about nine-tenths of the business men of Boston who do business at the custom house, and that the list represents over \$200,000.000 of capital. The petition was signed by Republicans and Independents, as well as Democrats. Most of the signers, too, it is claimed, are personally acquainted with Mr. Butler, and think that his long twith Mr. Butler, and think that his long and manistration, and the business and manners make him a peculiarly good appointment. As this is to be a business administration, and the business men of Boston will be made.

There is a good deal of discussion about the haval office, Colonel Henry Walker, Mr. Moore of the Boston Post and Mr. Lewis of Framingham being mentioned in the Massachusetts list. As New Hampshire last their representative men will claim that a New Hampshire man should be selected, and Colonel Henry O, Kent of Lancaster will be their choice. The New Hampshire will be their choice. The New Hampshire will be their choice. The New Hampshire will be contained the contained that he as a contained that he as a contained the probability of the contained the probab

pension agent. In conversation with The GLOBE correspondent today, Mr. Lovering said that he was not an applicant for the position, and he added: "When I am, I will run my own machine, rather than have it run by the other side." Mr. Lovering's duties will keep him here a couple of weeks longer, but he expects to be able to leave for home about April I.

Changes Made and Making.

It is not probable that any radical changes in the navy yards will be made for several weeks to come, but that these national aids to the success of the candidates of the party in power will not be overlooked in the distribution of the spoils is beyond a doubt. Democratic congressmen interested in the matter have already seen Mr. Whitney, and express the opinion that as soon as the new secretary of the navy gets matters in the department here well in hand, he will turn

six, would be appointed from New England, and Congressman Collins and other Democratic members of the delegation from there in looking the ground over desired to present the name of Hon. W. A. Cromwell of Maine for appointment as fourth auditor, regarding him as one of the best-equipped men for the position that could be selected. Mr. Cromwell held the position of chief clerk in that office during Secretary Fessenden's time, a portion of which serving as acting auditor, and for the efficient and successful manner in which he discharged his duties he was warmly commended by Secretary Fessenden and Judge Tabor, then at the head of the bureau. Mr. Cromwell is an active and energetic business man of fine executive ability, and has a thorough and complete knowledge of the duties of the office in all its details. His selection would tend to give increased efficiency to the service and would be in the line of civil-service reform.

bureau or division in any of the departments had been changed, and, to make matters gloomier, Private Secretary Lamont announced that no other nominations would be made today. Late in the afterneon it was reported, upon apparently good authority, that tomorrow the President would nominate State Senator Miller of West Virginia to be commissioner of internal revenue.

of West Virginia to be commissioner of internal revenue.

The administration seems determined to freeze out the office seekers here as much as possible before making its appointments, and judging by the number who have left the city within the past three days its efforts in this line are successful. The nominations of the first assistant postmaster-general, commissioner of the land office, commissioner of patents, commissioner of internal revenue and assistant secretary of state, besides quite a number of officers of customs and internal revenue, were expected. The delay of the President in filling these offices meets with the general approval of the party in Washington.

the beginning of the week.

ment, and the indications are that it will be taken up by other heads of departments, and the work of "turning the rascals out" be carried on with a degree of celerity to suit the most exacting reformer. From the office of the secretary of the treasury today went forth the edict that on the 1st of April off should go the official heads of thirty-eight men now borne on the rolls of the Treasury Department as special agents and inspectors. The officials of the Treasury Department decline to give the names of the persons who have been ordered to go, but it is understood that the greater number of them are employed in the New York custom house. Three of them are in Boston.

temala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador), Henry C. Hall; Chili, Cornelius A. Logan; China, John Russell Young; Colombia, William L. Scruggs; Corea, Lucius H. Foote; Denmark, Wickham Hoffman; France, Levi P. Morton; German Empire, John A. Kasson; Great Britain, James Russell Lowell; Hawaiian Islands, Rollin M. Daggett; Hayti, John M. Langston; Italy, William W. Astor; Javan, John A. Bingham; Liberia, John H. Smyth; Mexico, Philip H. Morgan; the Netherlands, William L. Dayton; Paraguay and Uruguay, William Williams; Persia, S. G. W. Benjamin; Peru, Seth Ledyard Phelps; Portugal, Lewis Richmond; Russia, Alphonso Taft; Santo Domingo, John M. Langston; Siam, J. A. Hulderman; Spain, John W. Foster; Sweden and Norway, W. W. Thomas, Jr.; Switzerland, M. J. Cramer; Turkey, Lewis Wallace; Venezuela, John Baker.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller says that by actual count, 231 Missourians formed in line the other evening under the lead of Senator

The Traveller says that by actual will be filled by a Democrat within the next two or three years.

The Traveller says that the President did not allude.

The state of banking and currency in the last Congress, is mentioned as a dark horse in congress, is mentioned as a dark horse in congress, is mentioned as a dark horse in congress, in the president will not reappoint Mr. Pearson to the president will not reappoint Mr. Pearson to the daileasten that Mr. Pearson the daileasten that Mr. Pearson beging an incorporator, stockhieder and direct net and might have been expected. Those who were inclined to distrust the civil search of the daileasten that Mr. Pearson beging an incorporator, stockhieder and direct net and might have been expected. The daileasten that Mr. Pearson beging an incorporator, stockhieder and direct net and might have been expected. These should be a stockhieder and direct net and might have been expected. The daileasten that Mr. Pearson beging an incorporator, stockhieder and direct net and might have been expected. The daileasten that Mr. Pearson beging an incorporator, stockhieder and direct net and might have been expected. The daileasten that Mr. Pearson beging an incorporator, stockhieder and direct network of the administration of the might have been expected. The daileasten that Mr. Pearson beging an incorporator, stockhieder and direct network of the state of the daileast of the dail

PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The President's Views on the Silver Question,

Determined to Be Conservative and Watchful.

Serms Made and Making at the End of the Second Week.

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Second Week.

Second Week.

Washing Tool, March 16.—The President Barrios.

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Second Week.

Washing Tool, Washing T

The fact that the President did not allude regarding him as one of the best-equipped men for the position that could be selected. Mr. Cromwell held the position of chief elerk in that office during Secretary Pessenden's time, a portion of which serving as acting auditor, and of the efficient and successful manner in which he discharged in its duties he was warmly commended by the discharged in its duties he was warmly commended by the discharged in the discharged in the active died ureau. Mr. Crombell held the position of the efficient and successful manner in which he discharged in its duties he was warmly commended by the secretary Fessenden and Judge Tabor, then at the head of the bureau. Mr. Crombell he he active the ureau. Mr. Crombell he he has made a considered and complete knowledge of the duties of the office in all its details. His selection would tend to give increased efficiency to the service and would be in the line of civil-service reform.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

How the Useless Officials Go—The Modernation of the President Commended.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There were stored by the mode of the mast the mould be in the line of civil-service reform.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

How the Useless Officials Go—The Modernation of the President Commended.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There were stored the wind the president of the United States. The entire is this morning when Assistant Secretary Pessenden and Judge Tabor.

Well, what was the result; "As again queried the impatient Missourian, to which his friend any of the president of the United States. The entire of the United States. The entire of the united states. The other was an oted character of that State and would be in the president of the suspension in his analysis at the tile of the same and the president of the duties of the office of the same and the president of the tribute of the suspension in his an article wall the president of the duties of the office of the same and promised the intended to the site to the through the president of the tribute of the suspension in his an applicant for o Vest and went up to the White House to see President Cleveland. Every one of

of the lucky ones. Looks of amazement crossed their faces when it was seen that the nominations were simply promotions of army officers to fill the vacancies created by the death of Inspector-General Sackett. Not a single foreign mission nor even a head of a bureau or division in any of the departments had been changed, and, to make matters gloomier, Private Secretary Lamont announced that no other nominations would be made today. Late in the TAMMANY'S INDORSEMENT.

The Veteran Democratic Organization
True to Its Principles.

New York, March 13.—The Tammany,
Hall general committee met to night. In
the absence of the chairman, Morgan J.
O'Brien presided. The following resolutions, offered by George H. Forster, Ambrose A. Monell and Morgan J.
O'Brien presided. The following resolutions, offered by George H. Forster, Ambrose A. Monell and Morgan J.
O'Brien presided the people of the United States
upon the success and poseeful return to power
of New York, represented in Tammany Hall in the success and poseeful return to power
of the Democratic party. Needed reforms cannot be
local offices such, the Missouri Democrats are about the mess the success and poseeful return to power
of the Democratic party. Needed reforms cannot be
active co-operation and cordial support of a
united Democratic party throughout the United States
upon the success and poseeful return to power
of the Democratic party. Needed reforms cannot be
active co-operation and cordial support of a
united Democratic party throughout the United States
upon the success and poseeful return to power
of the Democratic party throughout the United States
of New York, represented in Tammany Hall in his efforts to carry out
every meeded reform, and to pleage for the
old offices such as the resident should make as an intention of the property of the most delicated that the was an intention of the property of the p

We saver che President of the cordal support were noether ferrorm, and on pleedy for the very noether of very not to be long to the possible and the very high service. But the possible and noest public service, and possible of the possible and noest public service. The possible and noest public service, and possible of the possible and noest public service. The possible and noest public service, and possible of the possible and noest public service. The possible and noest public service, and the possible and the po

washington, march 15.—In his mangular ral address the President advocated a peace policy and expressed an unwillingness to field back on the bed, clad, as she was in her grave clothes. As the last word was spoken, the spirit took its final departure and returned no more. Some people be lieved that lady saw a vision in a dream, but she is convinced it was all a reality and that her friend returned and talked with her.

A National Convention at Atlanta.

A TLANTA, Ga., Marc 114.—The project of holding a national conumercial convention in this city on May 19, 20 and 21 has taken definite shape, and a general attendance of business men from all parts of the country is already assured. Questions of bankruptcy, finance and trade will be discussed.

WANTEB—Ladles or Gentlemen to take Washington, Mars.

WANTEB—Ladles or Gentlemen to take whomes; work sent by mail distance no objection; \$2 to \$5 a day can be quietly made; no cenversing; no stamp for reply. Please address Gentlemen to take mail?

WANTEB—Ladles or Gentlemen to take whomes; work sent by mail distance no objection; \$2 to \$5 a day can be quietly made; no cenversing; no stamp for reply. Please address Gentlemen to take mail?

WANTEB—Ladles or Gentlemen to take whomes; work sent by mail distance no objection; \$2 to \$5 a day can be quietly made; no cenversing; no stamp for reply. Please address Gentlemen; to the interects of the service interfers in the affairs of foreign governments to the interects of the sayard opposed the representation of the position of this policy however, did not imply that the United States by rescinding the President Barrios is strongly suspected of being in the pay of the french pay of the word had a separation of the policy and see the government and attempting to blackmail the United States by rescinding the President Barrios is strongly suspected of being in the pay of the president Barrios that it will not consent to his consolidation scheme. This government and attempting to blackmail the United States by rescinding the proposit

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

he danger of catching a sudden cold, which may develop Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, or some other dangerous disease of the throat and lungs, has demonstrated, again and again, the importance of providing for just such emergencies by always keeping on hand a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Will Cure Bronchitis

Sarah A. Sloan, Forest Grove, Oregon, J. M. Wharton, Jamestown, N. C., writes: "A long time ago I had severe writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Bronchitis. As several of my brothers Pectoral a long time in my family, and and sisters had died after being similarly have yet to see its failure to cure Bronaffected, I became alarmed, and com- chial troubles or Coughs of any kind." menced the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Jas. Walden, Byhalia, Miss., writes: "I One bottle cured me. The trouble has suffered eight years from Bronchitis, and never returned, and I believe that the was cured by the use of Ayer's Cherry Cherry Pectoral saved my life." Pectoral." And Asthma.

Mrs. Mary A. E. Johnson, Horntown, Pa., writes: "I am now 60 years old. I had good health, until afflicted with Asthma, a few years ago. This was accompanied by a severe Cough. I suffered for over a year, until I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved and cured me. I believe it a God-send."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists.

GREAT OFFER OF NOVELTIES IN SEEDS



WHY PLANT OLD VARIETIES WHEN NEW BLOOD IS BETTER?

Plan to Remove the Difficulties Arising from the Sentence of the Swaim Court-Martial.

New York, March 11.-A Washington special to the Herald says: A plan is under consideration to remove the difficulty arising from the sentence of the Swaim courtmartial, which prevents the filling of the office held by Swaim, and so leaves the army without a judge advocate-general for twelve years ft is regarded as



We will send our large 16-page, 64-column Illustrated Literary and Fam iv paper, The Fireside at Home, for Three Months, upon receipt of only Twenty-five Cents, and to every substriber we will also send, F. ee and postpid, all the following Valuable and Useful Premiums. Six Beautiful Engravings, printed upon heavy plute paper, suitable for framing, size of e. ch. 12 x15 inches, and entitled respectively, "The Yosemitte Valley," "A Dangerous Coast," "Falling Leaves," "In the Adirondacks," "Disputing the Prev." and "The Faggot Gatherer"; Sixteen Popular Songs and Ballads, full sheet music size, with words, music and p ano accompaniment complete; One Book of Designs and Stitch's for Craxy Patch Work, One Book of Ladies Fancy Work, and One Copy of Tanayson's Poems. The first one hum dred persons responding to this advertisemen will cach receive, in addition to the paper and abov described premiums, an elegant Solid Gold Chased Band Ring, in case, free! This great offer is made to introduce Our paper into the whomes. Five subscriptions and five sets of

Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. For Consumption, Weak Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and General Deb Bry it is an acknowledged specific Remedy. TRY IT. Price, \$1 and \$2 per bot tie. Prepared only by

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 18 Dey St., New York. Sold by druggists.

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-bure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J.H.REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

Address, J.H.REEVER. [2 4] MWF1vwy52t s8 [2 4] MWF1vwy52t CONSUMPTION.

I have a post the remedy for the above diseas by its use thousands of cases of the worst ki and of long standing have been cured. Index so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I we send two bot les free, together with a valuate tise on this disease, to any sufferer. Give press and P. O. address. Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Pearl St., New York. wy26t mhi

of sense, energy and respectability for our business in her locality; middle age preferred. Salary, 335 to 350. References exchanged. GAY BROS., 14 Baccys., New York. wkst mh17

WANTED-Ladies and gentlemen to take nice, light and pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection); work sent by mail; 52 to 55 a day can be quietly made; no canvasang. Please address at once, Rehable Man't'g Co., Philadelpina, Penn. Box 1598. cowy2t* mb17 WORK for ALL! \$5 to \$8 per day easily made. Costly outh FREE. Address P.O.VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood,

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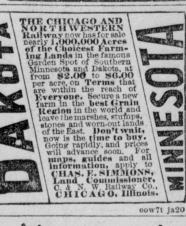
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